

LEVEL 2 - 53 OF 53 STORIES

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June 21, 1984, Thursday, BC cycle

SECTION: Domestic News

LENGTH: 347 words

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

KEYWORD: Explosion

BODY:

A major explosion last month at the Soviet Northern Fleet's principal ammunition depot is believed to have destroyed up to one-third of the fleet's surface-to-air missile stockpile, the Washington Post reported today.

The Post, quoting sources, said that the mid-May blast at Severomorsk on the Barents Sea about 900 miles north of Moscow was so powerful that Western intelligence agencies initially suspected it was a nuclear explosion.

(c) 1984 Reuters Ltd., June 21, 1984

That suspicion has since been discounted, but the blast may have destroyed between one-quarter and one-third of the fleet's surface-to-air missile stockpile, the Post said.

"It did a hell of a lot of damage," it quoted a senior U.S. official as saying. "We could put it this way: this would not be a good time for the Soviets' Northern Fleet to engage the U.S. Navy."

Asked about the report by Reuters, a Pentagon spokesman declined immediate comment.

U.S. analysts were uncertain of the cause of the blast, which was detected by spy satellites, the Post reported.

In its report from Washington, the Post said one senior U.S. official noted that the blast followed the largest Soviet military exercise ever in the Atlantic Ocean, which involved dozens of warships steaming around Norway's North Cape.

The official said the exercises may have been the reason for stockpiling such a large quantity of munitions in one place. Surface-to-air missiles are vital to the defense of warships from air attack.

LEVEL 2 - 52 OF 53 STORIES

The Associated Press

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June 21, 1984, Thursday, AM cycle

SECTION: Washington Dateline

LENGTH: 323 words

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

KEYWORD: Soviet- Explosion

BODY:

A huge explosion apparently ripped through a major navy ammunition storage depot in the Soviet Union last month and many people are believed to have died in the blast, U.S. intelligence sources said Thursday.

The Associated Press, June 21, 1984

The explosion, reportedly detected on the Kola Peninsula by U.S. reconnaissance satellites and other intelligence means, was said to have been so great that U.S. authorities believed for awhile that it had been a nuclear blast.

However, intelligence analysts are convinced that the mid-May explosion at Severomorsk involved conventional ammunition. The ammunition depot is near the northern port city of Murmansk, site of a major Soviet naval base.

The sources, who spoke only on condition they remain anonymous, said the information on the apparent catastrophe has been fairly sketchy. But one source said "something happened there and it was a big one."

The Kola Peninsula and nearby seas and ports are home base for the northern fleet. The region is the site for one of the Soviet Union's major naval concentrations.

Pentagon spokesman Michael Burch refused to comment on the report.

The Washington Post, meanwhile, reported in Friday editions that a quarter to a third of the northern fleet's surface-to-air missiles and a number of cruise missiles were destroyed in the blast.

U.S. intelligence officials blamed the death of hundreds of Russians in 1979 on an explosion at a military installation believed used to make biological weapons.

The explosion at the plant in Sverdlovsk, 1,000 miles east of Moscow, was blamed by U.S. intelligence sources on an outbreak of pulmonary anthrax, which attacks the lungs. These officials said that airborne bacterial spores spread the disease to factories downwind from the germ warfare plant.

The Soviet Union blamed the anthrax outbreak on infected meat and accused the United States of making "slandorous" charges that biological weapons had been made in the region.

LEVEL 2 - 51 OF 53 STORIES

Copyright (c) 1984 The Washington Post

June 22, 1984, Friday, Final Edition

SECTION: First Section; A1

LENGTH: 763 words

HEADLINE: Blast Rips Naval Missile Depot;  
Soviet Arms Disaster Reported

BYLINE: By Rick Atkinson, Washington Post Staff Writer

KEYWORD: BLAST

BODY:

A massive explosion last month at the principal ammunition depot for the Soviet Union's Northern Fleet is believed to have destroyed one-quarter to one-third of the fleet's surface-to-air missile stockpile as well as a number of cruise missiles, sources said yesterday.

The mid-May blast at Severomorsk, on the icy Barents Sea about 900 miles north of Moscow, was so powerful that western intelligence agencies initially suspected it was a nuclear explosion, a possibility that since has been discounted.

"It did a hell of a lot of damage," one senior U.S. official said. "We could put it this way: this would not be a good time for the Soviets' Northern Fleet to engage the U.S. Navy."

The United States and its allies are keenly interested in the disaster because of its implications for the readiness of the Northern Fleet, considered the Soviets' largest and most important naval force. Surface-to-air missiles, used to shoot down enemy aircraft, are vital in defending warships from attack.

"There would be a lot of reasons to be interested in something of that nature. Any explosion of that magnitude . . . would, of course, decrease readiness in weapons supply," one official said. "You also have the question of, if it did blow up, what are the safety procedures elsewhere? . . . It implies poor quality control."

U.S. analysts are uncertain of the cause of the blast, which was detected by spy satellites, including some reportedly capable of detecting seismic

(c) 1984 The Washington Post , June 22, 1984

disturbances, one source said. Neither the CIA nor the Defense Intelligence Agency would comment on the explosion.

One official said the disaster was the worst and most recent in a series of explosions during the last six months at Soviet military installations. He would not elaborate.

The blast came on the heels of the largest Soviet military exercise ever in the Atlantic Ocean, which involved dozens of warships steaming around Norway's North Cape. One senior U.S. official said the exercise may have been the reason for stockpiling such a large quantity of munitions in one place.

"The losses they sustained would seem to have violated normal prudence in storing the weapons apart," he added.

The Northern Fleet, complemented by Soviet fleets in the Baltic Sea, the Black Sea and the Pacific Ocean, consists of one aircraft carrier, 148 other surface warships, 190 submarines and 425 warplanes, according to the latest U.S. estimates.

Associated with the fleet are two major installations, Severomorsk and Polyarnyy, which lie on opposite sides of the Kola River north of the city of

(c) 1984 The Washington Post , June 22, 1984

Murmansk. Located north of the Arctic Circle. Government is roughly 47 miles east of the ~~Arctic Circle~~. Approved For Release 2009/07/24 : CIA-RDP99B00330R000100110008-4

One source said U.S. intelligence picked up rumors in Moscow last week that "there was a big cloud that was radioactive and drifting toward populated areas." It is not unusual for Soviet disasters, natural or man-caused, to be ignored in the Soviets' controlled news media.

A spokesman for one western European embassy said yesterday, "Certainly we've picked up the same story. But it seems pretty clear that it definitely was not a nuclear explosion."

Members of the House Armed Services Committee were given sketchy details of the explosion in a briefing by Pentagon intelligence officials last week, one official said, but a fuller account has been closely guarded because of concern that intelligence-collection methods will be compromised.

There have been other major explosive disasters in the Soviet Union.

A Soviet rocket exploded on a remote launch pad in Asia last September as it prepared to lift off with three cosmonauts aboard. They escaped death when their spacecraft was ejected from the top of the booster rocket.

(c) 1984 The Washington Post , June 22, 1984

A Soviet rocket exploded on a remote launch pad in Asia last September as it prepared to lift off with three cosmonauts aboard. They escaped death when their spacecraft was ejected from the top of the booster rocket.

In 1960, dozens of top Soviet space technicians were killed when a rocket they were examining ignited unexpectedly, according to exiled Soviet scientist Zhores Medvedev.

An explosion in the late 1950s in the Ural Mountains attributed by some analysts to buried atomic waste has been described by at least one U.S. government scientist as causing a thousand times as much radioactivity as the fallout from atmospheric nuclear tests.

One senior official yesterday said the reports of that ~~explosion~~ were somewhat

LEVEL 1 - 23 OF 85 STORIES

Copyright © 1985 The New York Law Publishing Company;  
The National Law Journal

December 16, 1985

SECTION: EDITORIAL; Pg. 12

LENGTH: 267 words

HEADLINE: Legal Overkill

BODY:

AT FIRST GLANCE, it appears to be an open-and-shut case: A government employee takes secret data and makes it public, and he is punished. But in the case of Samuel Loring Morison, who leaked classified satellite photos to Jane's Defense Weekly, a British magazine, the punishment did not fit the crime.

The prosecution of Mr. Morison, a civilian intelligence analyst for the U.S. Navy, under espionage laws for disclosing secret information to the press was only the second in history. The last time this approach was taken was by the Nixon administration, in its ill-fated prosecution of Pentagon Papers leakers Daniel Ellsberg and Anthony Russo.

The ...

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LEVEL 1 - 19 OF 85 STORIES

Copyright © 1985 The Washington Post

December 17, 1985, Tuesday, Final Edition

SECTION: First Section; A8

LENGTH: 1384 words

HEADLINE: Superiors Had Approved Morison's Moonlighting;  
Convicted Analyst Worked for Ship Yearbook

BYLINE: By Walter Pincus, Washington Post Staff Writer

KEYWORD: SUPER

BODY:

... allowed if the material "has been published or is generally available to the public or it will be made generally available."

In what appears to be a reference to classified information, the Pentagon regulations say that an agency head may give "written authorization for the use of non-public information on the basis that the use is in the public interest."

The crime for which Morison was recently convicted and sentenced to two years in prison -- sending secret satellite photos of a Soviet aircraft carrier under construction to Jane's Defence Weekly last year -- was not authorized by any superior and appeared to be significantly different from his work for "Jane's Fighting Ships." According to court testimony, he took the pictures from a colleague's desk without permission, cut off the security stamp before mailing them and lied when initially questioned.

Sources close to the former Navy analyst said last ...

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## LEVEL 1 - 45 OF 51 STORIES

Copyright © 1985 The New York Times Company;  
The New York Times

October 26, 1985, Saturday, Late City Final Edition

SECTION: Section 1; Page 27, Column 1; Editorial Desk

LENGTH: 684 words

HEADLINE: PUBLIC SCRUTINY SUFFERS A SETBACK

BYLINE: By Walter Karp; Walter Karp is a political historian and a contributing editor for Harper's magazine.

## BODY:

The Reagan Administration has scored a momentous victory in its quiet campaign to block public scrutiny of the workings of the Federal Government. On Oct. 17, Samuel Loring Morison, a naval intelligence analyst, was found guilty of espionage for giving three classified satellite photographs of a new Soviet aircraft carrier to Jane's Defense Weekly, the venerable British military magazine.

When Mr. Morison was arrested on Oct. 1, 1984, there was no question of whether the disclosure of the information had actually damaged national security. The prosecution acknowledged that the Soviet Union had seen such satellite photographs before and knew the workings of the satellite in the greatest detail. Nor was the transaction cloaked in darkness: Mr. Morison held a part-time position as an American editor for the British publisher, and the photographs were printed in the military magazine in August 1984.

The only question was whether the Justice Department could find a judge to rule that a law passed in 1917 to punish people who transfer military ...

... in prison to give the media or the American people any information about national defense that the Pentagon chooses to conceal.

The question of whether such a disclosure actually damages the national security is no longer relevant, it seems. A retired Central Intelligence Agency official, Roland S. Inlow, testified at Mr. Morison's trial that the Soviet Union had previously obtained a copy of a technical manual describing the satellite that took the photographs. He said he could see nothing of value to the Soviet Union in the photographs. If a document or photograph is classified - rightly or wrongly - judges and juries are apparently to presume that its disclosure will harm the national security.

Mr. Morison's conviction threatens our system of open government and endangers an important check on the unfettered classification of routine documents as secret. The Reagan Administration is at pains to broaden the realm of documents that it can conceal. ...

Oct '85

SECURITY DISCLOSURE - MORISON CASE



LEVEL 1 - 39 OF 51 STORIES

Copyright © 1985 The New York Law Publishing Company;  
The National Law Journal

December 16, 1985

SECTION: EDITORIAL; Pg. 12

LENGTH: 267 words

HEADLINE: Legal Overkill

BODY:

AT FIRST GLANCE, it appears to be an open-and-shut case: A government employee takes secret data and makes it public, and he is punished. But in the case of Samuel Loring Morison, who leaked classified satellite photos to Jane's Defense Weekly, a British magazine, the punishment did not fit the crime.

The prosecution of Mr. Morison, a civilian intelligence analyst for the U.S. Navy, under espionage laws for disclosing secret information to the press was only the second in history. The last time this approach was taken was by the Nixon administration, in its ill-fated prosecution of Pentagon Papers leakers Daniel Ellsberg and Anthony Russo.

The ...

DATE  
SECRET  
RUEBKE / MORISON

LEVEL 1 - 42 OF 51 STORIES

Copyright © 1985 The New York Times Company;  
The New York Times

November 28, 1985, Thursday, Late City Final Edition

SECTION: Section A; Page 27, Column 1; Editorial Desk

LENGTH: 732 words

HEADLINE: ABROAD AT HOME;  
Spies and Non-Spies

BYLINE: By Anthony Lewis

DATELINE: BOSTON

## BODY:

... something the United States has never had: a criminal statute against leaks. And by persuading the trial judge and then the jury, it did create something very much like the British Official Secrets Act.

An official secrets act punishes disclosure of official information even when it is published, not slipped to an enemy, and even when it does no provable harm. In the Morison case a witness who had run our satellite photograph operation for 10 years said the Russians knew all about it and would not benefit from the picture in Jane's. But the judge said the jury could weigh ''potential'' damage - without limiting that hazy term.

In the current atmosphere of alarm about real spying, I suppose there is a danger that Mr. Morison will be sentenced to a prison term, inappropriate as that would be for a ''crime'' never before ...

NOV 28 1985

SECURITY PHASEBOOK - MORISON

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LEVEL 1 - 26 OF 51 STORIES

The Associated Press

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January 1, 1986, Wednesday

SECTION: Washington Dateline

LENGTH: 801 words

HEADLINE: Government Strives to Plug Leaky Security Against Foreign Agents

BYLINE: BRYAN BRUMLEY, Associated Press Writer

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

KEYWORD: Yearend-Secrecy

BODY:

... Arkin said he believed Pentagon refusal to respond to information requests was intended to prevent further revelations on U.S. policy that might irritate or embarrass allied governments, especially Canada.

The government sent federal employees a warning against sharing U.S. secrets by prosecuting and obtaining a two-year prison term for Samuel Loring Morison, a Navy intelligence analyst who gave satellite photographs of a Soviet aircraft carrier under construction to Jane's Defense Weekly, published in London.

The government said the photographs were secret and gave the Soviets information about how U.S. satellites work.

While tightening internal security, the government has sought to counter what FBI director William Webster called "increased aggressiveness" by Soviet intelligence agents.

Webster, in a speech Dec. 10, said that 800 of the ...

DM-86

PLUGGING SECURITY - MORISON CASE

LEVEL 1 - 5 OF 59 STORIES

Copyright © 1985 The Washington Post

November 17, 1985, Sunday, Final Edition

SECTION: Style; H9

LENGTH: 794 words

HEADLINE: Samuel Morison: A Leaker, Not a Thief

BYLINE: COLMAN MCCARTHY

KEYWORD: COLMAN

## BODY:

... for espionage and theft. Morison, 41, and a resident of Crofton, Md., faces 40 years in prison if his appeal is lost.

The defendant was silent because he has yet to be sentenced. Judges, like everyone else, can take offense at what they think is mouthing off. Morison's muteness doesn't matter. The event of his prosecution, trial and conviction speaks with thundering loudness: Justice was not done.

Morison was prosecuted because he supplied three classified satellite photographs to a British magazine called Jane's Defence Weekly. The pictures, taken from a secret satellite photo system known as KH-11, were of a Soviet aircraft carrier under construction. They ran as part of an August 1984 cover story. The KH-11 system itself was already known to the Soviets.

Government duplicity, not a government employee's criminality, was on display. Morison was a leaker, one of thousands. He was not a spy or thief. If his conviction stands, the First Amendment will be gashed in a ...

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LEVEL 1 - 8 OF 59 STORIES

Copyright © 1985 States News Service

November 13, 1985, Wednesday

LENGTH: 353 words

BYLINE: States News Service

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

KEYWORD: rules

BODY:

... will decide whether the espionage law covers the exchange of classified information among people with proper security clearances, and whether another federal law forbidding for-profit sales of government data applies to unauthorized use of classified information.

The government has used both issues in recent cases, including that of Samuel L. Morison, a former Navy analyst convicted of espionage last month for selling two spy satellite photos to a British defense magazine.

The legality of the government's approach, despite the Morison conviction, remains in question.

"We could lose the case" if Cacheris refuses to allow the government to cite the espionage statute, said David H. Hopkins, assistant U.S. attorney general.

Cacheris rejected defense attorney Barry S. Simon's complaint that the prosecution of the men was a political response by the Justice Department to congressional critics, principally Sen. ...

LEVEL 1 - 11 OF 59 STORIES

Copyright © 1985 The New York Times Company;  
The New York Times

November 11, 1985, Monday, Late City Final Edition

SECTION: Section A; Page 18, Column 5; Editorial Desk

LENGTH: 268 words

HEADLINE: It's Dangerous to Tell the Press Anything

BODY:

To the Editor:

Samuel Loring Morison, formerly of the Naval Intelligence Support Center, gave classified satellite photographs of a Soviet nuclear-powered aircraft carrier to a British publication. Testimony at his trial showed that the photographs revealed sensitive aspects of U.S. satellite reconnaissance capabilities. The jury convicted Mr. Morison of violating the Espionage Act and of theft.

'It's Still Not Spying' (editorial, Oct. 19) decried the conviction, saying, 'Exchanges of information that have been routine in this society will make criminals of both the officials who ...

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LEVEL 1 - 17 OF 59 STORIES

Copyright © 1985 The Washington Post

November 4, 1985, Monday, Final Edition

SECTION: First Section; Op-Ed; A15

LENGTH: 740 words

KEYWORD: YODER

BODY:

... now, as the Walker case and others show.

In the same Maryland jurisdiction, the government less than a month ago obtained a tough "espionage" conviction against Samuel L. Morison, a ship analyst at the Naval Intelligence Support Center at Suitland. Morison had been doubling as U.S. editor for Jane's, the British publisher of defense reviews. Two years ago he stripped the "secret" label from two satellite photographs of a Soviet aircraft carrier under construction and sent them to Jane's for publication. Their publication, it was argued, could compromise KH-11 satellite photography.

The remarkable aspect of the Morison case is the designation of the offense as spying. If the Walker plea bargain trivializes a clear case of spying, the handling of Morison inflates a variant of the leaking game into "espionage." Neither makes much sense.

At Morison's trial in Baltimore, it emerged that the Russians already have the technical manual for the spy-satellite system in question. They obtained it several years ago from a ...

LEVEL 1 - 18 OF 59 STORIES

Copyright © 1985 The Washington Post

November 2, 1985, Saturday, Final Edition

SECTION: First Section; Op-Ed; A23

LENGTH: 757 words

HEADLINE: Whistle-Blowers, Spies -- and Journalists?

BYLINE: By Nat Hentoff

KEYWORD: HENT

BODY:

... documents relating to national defense. One exception was the prosecution of Daniel Ellsberg and Anthony Russo for adding the Pentagon Papers to the open shelves, but that case was dismissed because of government misconduct.

The second exception, which so far has resulted in a first-period victory for the Justice Department, is the recent conviction under the Espionage Act of former Navy intelligence analyst Samuel Loring Morison. He leaked three spy satellite photographs -- each classified "Secret" -- of a nuclear-powered Soviet aircraft carrier under construction at a Black Sea shipyard. Morison has also been convicted of having unauthorized possession of other documents classified "Secret."

Morison had been working part-time for Jane's Fighting Ships, the prestigious British publication, and the leaked satellite photographs appeared in a companion journal, Jane's Defence Weekly. The United States is not presently at war with Britain, but the Justice Department, wielding the Espionage Act, claims that the Russians will add to their knowledge of our spying capacities from the published photos -- a contention disputed by former CIA official Roland S. Inlow, an expert on spy satellites.

In any case, the Justice Department ...



LEVEL 1 - 21 OF 59 STORIES

Copyright © 1985 The Washington Post

October 31, 1985, Thursday, Final Edition

SECTION: Metro; C1

LENGTH: 837 words

HEADLINE: Real-Life Spy Thrillers Produce a Courthouse Star

BYLINE: By Ruth Marcus, Washington Post Staff Writer

DATELINE: BALTIMORE, Oct. 30, 1985

KEYWORD: SPY

BODY:

... spy novels.

Today, the 36-year-old federal prosecutor, whose junior high school hero was James Bond, has three real-life espionage convictions to his credit: Soviet spies John Anthony Walker Jr. and his son, Michael Lance Walker, who pleaded guilty in federal court here Monday; and Navy intelligence analyst Samuel Loring Morison, convicted earlier this month for leaking three spy satellite photographs to a British magazine.

Schatzow, who said he "always wanted to work on an espionage case," spent long hours closeted with intelligence experts to prepare for the Walker and Morison trials.

"It really is incredible . . . what you get confirmed in terms of all the spy novels that you've read," he said in an interview today.

A District native and graduate of the University of Chicago Law School, Schatzow has become ...

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LEVEL 1 - 25 OF 59 STORIES

Copyright © 1985 Reuters, Ltd.;  
Reuters North European Service

OCTOBER 29, 1985, TUESDAY, AM CYCLE

LENGTH: 804 words

HEADLINE: U.S. GIVES NATO EVIDENCE ON SOVIET ARMS CONTROL 'CHEATING'

BYLINE: BY PAUL TAYLOR

DATELINE: BRUSSELS, OCT 29

KEYWORD: ARMS-NATO

BODY:

... RADAR AT KRASNOYARSK IN SIBERIA WERE 'CLEARLY PROVEN VIOLATIONS' OF  
SALT-2 AND THE ABM TREATY.

WEINBERGER TOLD MINISTERS THE SS-25 WAS 10 PER CENT LONGER, 11 PER CENT  
LARGER IN DIAMETER AND HAD 92 PER CENT MORE 'THROW- WEIGHT' (LAUNCH POWER) THAN  
THE SS-13, THE MISSILE OF WHICH MOSCOW SAYS IT IS A MERE MODIFICATION.

WOERNER SAID THE UNITED STATES HAD SHOWN INTELLIGENCE SATELLITE  
PHOTOGRAPHS TO SHOW THAT THE SS-25 WAS NOW DEPLOYED ON AT LEAST THREE  
DIFFERENT SITES.

ANOTHER OFFICIAL SAID THE AMERICANS HAD ALSO SHOWN MINISTERS A CARDBOARD  
SCALE MODEL OF THE KRASNOYARSK RADAR, WHICH WASHINGTON INSISTS IS INTENDED TO  
TRACK INCOMING WARHEADS BUT MOSCOW SAYS IS INTENDED FOR TRACKING SPACECRAFT.

WOERNER SAID THE AMERICANS HAD NOT DRAWN THE CONCLUSION THAT SOVIET [TEXT  
OMITTED FROM SOURCE] MADE ARMS CONTROL WORTHLESS OR ...

**LEXIS NEXIS LEXIS NEXIS**

LEVEL 1 - 26 OF 59 STORIES

Proprietary to the United Press International 1985

October 29, 1985, Tuesday, AM cycle

SECTION: International

LENGTH: 347 words

HEADLINE: Allies back U.S. stand at Geneva summit

BYLINE: By HERMAN SAEN

DATELINE: BRUSSELS, Belgium

KEYWORD: Nato

BODY:

... Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in Geneva, Switzerland.

'There was a very strong feeling of unity and support for the president of the United States,' a senior NATO official said. 'He received the good wishes and support of all people.'

The official said the meeting was designed to show 'the president goes with the full backing of the alliance.'

During the meeting, Weinberger provided an update on Soviet weapons advances and offered spy satellite photographs detailing 'at least three' alleged breaches of the 1979 SALT and the 1972 ABM treaties, West German Defense Minister Manfred Woerner said.

Conference sources also said Weinberger stressed Soviet advances in the development of a space-based missile defense program despite their criticism of 'star wars.'

Weinberger was 'persuasive,' Woerner said after the meeting. 'We continue to strive intensively for disarmament agreements, but the ...

LEVEL 1 - 30 OF 59 STORIES

Copyright © 1985 Guardian Publication, Ltd.;  
Manchester Guardian Weekly

October 27, 1985

SECTION: THE WEEK; Pg. 6

LENGTH: 38 words

BODY:

A FEDERAL jury in Baltimore convicted Samuel Morison, a former naval intelligence analyst, on espionage and theft charges arising from the publication of classified satellite photographs in Jane's Defence Weekly last year.

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LEVEL 1 - 32 OF 59 STORIES

Copyright © 1985 The New York Times Company;  
The New York Times

October 26, 1985, Saturday, Late City Final Edition

SECTION: Section 1; Page 27, Column 1; Editorial Desk

LENGTH: 684 words

HEADLINE: PUBLIC SCRUTINY SUFFERS A SETBACK

BYLINE: By Walter Karp; Walter Karp is a political historian and a contributing editor for Harper's magazine.

BODY:

The Reagan Administration has scored a momentous victory in its quiet campaign to block public scrutiny of the workings of the Federal Government. On Oct. 17, Samuel Loring Morison, a naval intelligence analyst, was found guilty of espionage for giving three classified satellite photographs of a new Soviet aircraft carrier to Jane's Defense Weekly, the venerable British military magazine.

When Mr. Morison was arrested on Oct. 1, 1984, there was no question of whether the disclosure of the information had actually damaged national security. The prosecution acknowledged that the Soviet Union had seen such satellite photographs before and knew the workings of the satellite in the greatest detail. Nor was the transaction cloaked in darkness: Mr. Morison held a part-time position as an American editor for the British publisher, and the photographs were printed in the military magazine in August 1984.

The only question was whether the Justice Department could find a judge to rule that a law passed in 1917 to punish people who transfer military ...

... in prison to give the media or the American people any information about national defense that the Pentagon chooses to conceal.

The question of whether such a disclosure actually damages the national security is no longer relevant, it seems. A retired Central Intelligence Agency official, Roland S. Inlow, testified at Mr. Morison's trial that the Soviet Union had previously obtained a copy of a technical manual describing the satellite that took the photographs. He said he could see nothing of value to the Soviet Union in the photographs. If a document or photograph is classified - rightly or wrongly - judges and juries are apparently to presume that its disclosure will harm the national security.

Mr. Morison's conviction threatens our system of open government and endangers an important check on the unfettered classification of routine documents as secret. The Reagan Administration is at pains to broaden the realm of documents that it can conceal. ...

LEVEL 1 - 33 OF 59 STORIES

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Facts on File World News Digest

October 25, 1985

SECTION: U.S. AFFAIRS; Other U.S. News

PAGE: Pg. 804 A2

LENGTH: 564 words

HEADLINE: Morison Convicted of Spying

BODY:

... by a federal jury in Baltimore Oct. 17 of espionage for giving secret photographs to a British magazine. [See 1984, p. 752F1]

Morison also was found guilty of theft for taking other secret Navy documents containing intelligence data on a series of explosions at a Soviet naval ammunition depot at Severomorsk on the Barents Sea in 1984.

The photographs, taken by satellite and showing a Soviet ship under construction at a Black Sea shipyard, were sent to Jane's Defence Weekly, which published them in August 1984. They were reprinted and reported on extensively by other news media.

British military intelligence agents obtained the photographs from Jane's, and Morison's thumbprint was discovered on one of them. A search of his Crofton, Md. apartment produced the Navy reports, which, along with the photographs, were classified ...

LEVEL 1 - 34 OF 59 STORIES

Copyright © 1985 The Christian Science Publishing Society;  
The Christian Science Monitor

October 23, 1985, Wednesday

SECTION: National; Pg. 3

LENGTH: 994 words

HEADLINE: Espionage case heats up press-rights debate

BYLINE: By Curtis J. Sitomer, Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

DATELINE: Boston

BODY:

... Act (similar to laws in Great Britain that make it a crime to disclose government information without proper authorization)? If so, federal workers, the press, and others may be more easily indicted for leaking information the government deems vital to the nation's security.

Mr. Morison was found guilty of giving secrets to a British military journal, Jane's Defense Weekly. The information included US intelligence satellite photographs of a Soviet nuclear aircraft carrier under construction at a Black Sea shipyard, which were published by Jane's and widely distributed.

Many of those on both sides of the case, which was decided Oct. 17 by the US District Court in Baltimore, believe results of the trial should lead to two further actions:

- \* A congressional probe of the entire system of document and information classification with a view to striking a better balance between restrictions for defense purposes and disclosures in accord with the public's right to know. President Reagan, for example, used intelligence satellite photographs of Grenada, during a nationally televised 1983 news conference, to reveal the construction of a runway capable of handling Soviet and Cuban military aircraft.

- \* A rethinking of how the Espionage Act of 1917 and its amended version, the Internal Security Act of 1950 are used.

Civil libertarians argue that if an appeals courts, and ultimately the US Supreme Court, doesn't overturn the Morison ruling, the press will be stifled in reporting ...

GRAPHIC: Picture 1, Samuel Morison, Navy analyst convicted under US espionage law; AP; Picture 2, President Reagan used this classified satellite photo of Grenada in '83 news conference, FILE PHOTOS/AP; Picture 3, Classified satellite photo of Soviet nuclear carrier in Black Sea given to British journal, FILE PHOTO/AP

LEVEL 1 - 36 OF 59 STORIES

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Aviation Week and Space Technology

October 21, 1985

SECTION: NEWS DIGEST; Pg. 23

LENGTH: 66 words

BODY:

Former Navy intelligence analyst Samuel Loring Morison was found guilty last week on each of four charges of unauthorized disclosure of classified information stemming from his providing satellite photographs of a new Soviet aircraft carrier to Jane's Defense Weekly (AW&ST Oct. 8, 1984, p. 27; Aug. 13, 1984, p. 26). Sentencing is scheduled for Nov. 25 in U.S. district court in Baltimore.



Services of Mead Data Central

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LEVEL 1 - 41 OF 59 STORIES

Copyright © 1985 The Washington Post

October 21, 1985, Monday, Final Edition

SECTION: First Section; A24

LENGTH: 1299 words

HEADLINE: Espionage Trial Jurors Split for Several Ballots;  
Potential Impact Caused Spirited Debate

BYLINE: By George Lardner Jr, Washington Post Staff Writer

DATELINE: BALTIMORE

KEYWORD: JURORS

BODY:

... relating to the national defense" to the media.

But one of the jurors said after the verdict that it would have made "a big difference for me" if U.S. District Court Judge Joseph H. Young had included in his final instructions an explanation of the word "potential," an explanation that the judge had initially said he would provide.

A crucial question left hanging as the case went to the jury was whether disclosure of the secret KH-11 spy satellite photos and other classified documents Morison was accused of stealing would have been "potentially" damaging to the United States.

Unknown to the jurors, Judge Young had informed prosecution and defense lawyers Tuesday evening he would instruct the jurors that "the potential must be real and not imagined." But he subsequently changed his mind and left the defense-proposed instruction out of his final charge to the jury late Wednesday.

The landmark case has touched off warnings from the American Civil Liberties Union that ...

... KH-11 operations manual from a renegade CIA officer for \$3,000 in 1978, and other KH-11 photos had leaked out before.

Government witnesses insisted in response that the new disclosures could still have prompted the Soviets to take fresh "countermeasures" against KH-11 surveillance.

Against this backdrop, Morison was convicted of one count of espionage and one of theft for taking three KH-11 satellite photos from a colleague's desk at the Naval Intelligence Support Center in Suitland and sending them to Jane's Defence Weekly in the summer of 1984.

They were published in the magazine's Aug. 11, 1984, edition, showing the Soviet Union's first nuclear aircraft carrier under construction.

A civilian analyst at NISC since 1974, Morison also was found guilty of one count of espionage and one count of theft for ...

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... explosions in May 1984 at Severomorsk, the main ammunition depot for the Soviet Union's Northern Fleet.

Morison, who for years had been the American editor of the authoritative military yearbook, Jane's Fighting Ships, had sent off a summary of the incident at Severomorsk to JDW in late June 1984.

But his dispatch to Jane's made no mention of the "Weekly Wires" or the fact that the information in them had been gleaned from "satellite imagery." It was not until government witnesses at the trial began citing chapter and verse from the Wires that the Soviet Union was on notice of the "potential" value of these documents.

Some of the jurors contacted declined to discuss their deliberations.

James A. Frye, a retired manufacturing engineer from Glen Burnie, said he did not feel free to talk "until someone gives me the authority."

Lester L. Troup, a retired dairy farmer from ...

## LEVEL 1 - 44 OF 59 STORIES

Copyright © 1985 The Washington Post

October 18, 1985, Friday, Final Edition

SECTION: First Section; A1

LENGTH: 1143 words

HEADLINE: Morison Convicted of Spying, Stealing Navy Documents;  
1st Person Found Guilty Under 1917 Law

BYLINE: By George Lardner Jr, Washington Post Staff Writer

DATELINE: BALTIMORE, Oct. 17, 1985

KEYWORD: SPY

## BODY:

A federal court jury here found former Navy intelligence analyst Samuel Loring Morison guilty today of espionage and theft for leaking three spy satellite photographs that were classified secret to a British magazine.

Morison, the 40-year-old grandson of the late famed naval historian Samuel Eliot Morison, also was convicted on separate espionage and theft charges for taking portions of two other Navy documents, both classified secret, and keeping them in an envelope at his Crofton, Md., apartment.

It was the first time that anyone has been convicted under the espionage statute for ...

... Derek Wood had a \$300 check sent to him for that and other contributions in preceding months.

Morison was arrested Oct. 1, 1984, after the head of British military intelligence had retrieved the photographs from Jane's and one turned out to have Morison's thumbprint. A search of his Crofton, Md., apartment turned up portions of two so-called Weekly Wires that detailed the damage done at Severomorsk as revealed by "satellite imagery."

With all that beyond dispute, the trial boiled down to two key questions. The first was whether the information about the KH-11 satellite system that could be gleaned from the photographs and the Weekly Wires was still that "closely held" in light of past leaks.

The jurors also were asked to decide whether disclosure, again in light of past leaks, would cause "potential" damage to the United States or "potential" advantage to a foreign power.

The jury delivered its verdict shortly before 3 p.m., concluding six hours of deliberations.

LEVEL 1 - 2 OF 92 STORIES

Copyright © 1985 The New York Times Company;  
The New York Times

October 19, 1985, Saturday, Late City Final Edition

SECTION: Section 1; Page 26, Column 1; Editorial Desk

LENGTH: 529 words

HEADLINE: IT'S STILL NOT SPYING

BODY:

The world seems full of spies; Samuel Loring Morison is not one of them. Yet Mr. Morison, a civilian researcher for the Navy, has been found guilty of espionage. He didn't pass documents to Soviet agents. He gave a photograph taken by satellite to his part-time British employer, which published it in Jane's Defense Weekly.

Never before has an American been convicted under such an expansive definition of espionage. If upheld on appeal, the verdict will work a radical revision of the Espionage Act and endanger the flow of information. Exchanges of information that have been routine in this society will make criminals of both the officials who provide it and publishers who receive ...

## LEVEL 1 - 3 OF 92 STORIES

Copyright © 1985 The New York Times Company;  
The New York Times

October 18, 1985, Friday, Late City Final Edition  
Correction Appended

SECTION: Section A; Page 18, Column 3; National Desk

LENGTH: 852 words

HEADLINE: NAVAL ANALYST IS GUILTY OF ESPIONAGE

BYLINE: By ROBIN TONER, Special to the New York Times

DATELINE: BALTIMORE, Oct. 17

BODY:

... day while the jury deliberated, stood as the verdict was read. His face was flushed, but he maintained composure. He was quickly ushered out by his lawyers.

An Appeal Is Planned

Mark Lynch of the American Civil Liberties Union, a lawyer for Mr. Morison, declined to comment but said the decision would be appealed. He said his client was disappointed.

Mr. Morison was convicted of violating an espionage law by giving three photographs taken by satellite, classified as secret, to the British publication Jane's Defence Weekly, in 1984.

The photographs showed a Soviet ship under construction at a Black Sea shipyard. They were published by Jane's in August 1984 and reprinted widely.

He was also convicted of "unauthorized possession" of military information for keeping secret documents in his home. Those documents were excerpts from weekly intelligence reports, containing estimates of the damage the Soviet Union

...

... years old, as a man with a deep commitment to the Navy and strong United States military forces. He is one of many Government officials who disclose unauthorized information to news reporters, the defense argued.

And, Mr. Muse said, he did so with high motives: to inform the public, particularly about Soviet military power.

Focus on 2 Questions

The trial focused on two questions: Was the information conveyed by the satellite photographs and the documents in Mr. Morison's home "closely held" by the Government? And could the photographs and documents "potentially damage" the United States?

The prosecution presented witnesses from the Central Intelligence Agency who testified that there had never been an authorized disclosure of photographs

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taken by the satellite involved, KH-11, although there had been two unauthorized releases earlier.

Similarly, a naval officer testifying for the prosecution said that the documents in Mr. Morison's home could have given the Soviet Union "a window on the naval intelligence process."

The defense countered with its own expert witnesses. A retired official of the Central Intelligence Agency who was involved with the KH-11 satellite said he could see nothing of value to the ...

CORRECTION-DATE: October 19, 1985, Saturday, Late City Final Edition

**CORRECTION:**

Because of an editing error, a dispatch from Baltimore yesterday about an espionage conviction there incorrectly described the prosecution of Daniel Ellsberg and Anthony Russo in 1973. Charges against the two men, who were accused of espionage, theft and conspiracy in connection with Pentagon documents dealing with the Vietnam war, were dismissed during trial on the ground of prosecutorial misconduct.

LEVEL 1 - 4 OF 92 STORIES

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October 18, 1985, Friday, AM cycle

SECTION: International News

LENGTH: 468 words

DATELINE: BALTIMORE, Oct 17

KEYWORD: MORISON

BODY:

... confirmed.

"It just didn't really tell me anything I didn't already know," he said.

Another witness, professional researcher Jay Peterzell, of the Center for National Security Studies in Washington, testified he received 90 articles containing the same information from Nexus, a commercial computer research data base that is widely available to the public.

The computer data also revealed satellite launch and orbit dates and information about what photos the satellite had taken, he said.

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## LEVEL 1 - 5 OF 92 STORIES

Proprietary to the United Press International 1985

October 18, 1985, Friday, PM cycle

SECTION: Domestic News

LENGTH: 409 words

HEADLINE: Morison convicted of espionage

BYLINE: By MARY GABRIEL

DATELINE: BALTIMORE

KEYWORD: Morison

## BODY:

... leaking classified information to the press.

Assistant U.S. attorney Michael Schatzow also denied the case would have a chilling effect on the press, as suggested by an American Civil Liberties Union attorney.

"This case is about a fellow who worked for the government with a top secret clearance. He took it upon himself to violate his position," Schatzow said Thursday after Morison was convicted of selling secret satellite photos of a Soviet ship to Jane's Defence Weekly, a British military publication.

Morison's defense attorney told the jury in closing arguments that many government workers are "anonymous sources" to the press and called leaks "a fundamental part of our Democracy."

Schatzow had a different view.

"In terms of sending a message ... it is for general deterrence like any other case. I would hope people ...



## LEVEL 1 - 6 OF 92 STORIES

The Associated Press

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October 17, 1985, Thursday, AM cycle

SECTION: Domestic News

LENGTH: 794 words

BYLINE: By BARBARA MILFORD, Associated Press Writer

DATELINE: BALTIMORE

KEYWORD: Spy Photos

## BODY:

... Joseph H. Young set sentencing for Nov. 25.

Morison was accused of endangering national security by giving a British military journal, Jane's Defence Weekly, three photographs of the Soviet Union's first nuclear-powered aircraft carrier under construction at a Black Sea shipyard.

The photographs were taken on three days in July 1984 by a U.S. spy satellite.

He also was accused of theft of the photos and theft of government documents that described a May 1984 explosion at Severomorsk, the main ammunition depot for the Soviet Union's Northern Fleet.

Morison admitted giving three photographs to the magazine, but maintained he was innocent of spying and theft of the photos, which were taken from a co-worker's desk.

Morison's defense attorneys, including Mark Lynch of the American Civil Liberties Union, had argued that prosecution of Morison endangered the First ...

## LEVEL 1 - 7 OF 92 STORIES

The Associated Press

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October 17, 1985, Thursday, PM cycle

SECTION: Domestic News

LENGTH: 501 words

BYLINE: By BARBARA MILFORD, Associated Press Writer

DATELINE: BALTIMORE

KEYWORD: Spy Photos

## BODY:

... six hours and 15 minutes of deliberations on Wednesday and today.

Morison was accused of endangering national security by giving a British military journal, Jane's Defense Weekly, three photographs of the Soviet Union's first nuclear-powered aircraft carrier under construction at a Black Sea shipyard.

The photographs were taken on three days in July 1984 by a U.S. spy satellite.

He also was accused of theft of the photos and theft of government documents that described a May 1984 explosion at Severomorsk, the main ammunition depot for the Soviet Union's Northern Fleet.

Morison admitted giving three photographs to the magazine, but maintained he was innocent of spying and theft of the photos, which were taken from a co-worker's desk.

Morison worked part time as an editor for Jane's while holding a full-time civilian job with the ...

... said, it is also true of "every leak that occurs every day throughout Washington."

Assistant U.S. Attorney John G. Douglass said there was no way the Soviets could have known at the time "whether that satellite was working and how well it was working until those photographs were published."

The photographs were published in the Aug. 11, 1984, edition of Jane's and distributed by The Associated Press and published in many newspapers and magazines.

Other photographs from the same satellite were published in an Iranian student publication four years earlier. The students obtained the photos from a U.S. helicopter that crashed during a failed attempt to rescue 50 Americans held hostage in Iran in 1980.

## LEVEL 1 - 8 OF 92 STORIES

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October 17, 1985, Thursday, Late City Final Edition

SECTION: Section A; Page 14, Column 3; National Desk

LENGTH: 635 words

HEADLINE: NAVAL INTELLIGENCE ANALYST'S CASE ON SPYING CHARGES GOES TO JURY

BYLINE: By ROBIN TONER, Special to the New York Times

DATELINE: BALTIMORE, Oct. 16

## BODY:

... course doesn't have leaks constantly?" Mr. Muse asked.

The prosecutor, Michael Schatzow, countered that Mr. Morison was a "petty, vain, arrogant person" who had overstepped his bounds.

"Who was he to make the decision about this document?" the prosecutor asked.

The Government has argued that Mr. Morison gave the photographs to Jane's to try to ingratiate himself with his editors and try to win a full-time job on its staff.

Central to the case are three satellite photographs of a Soviet ship under construction, taken in July 1984 and classified as secret. Mr. Morison is charged with espionage and theft of government documents in connection with the photographs given to Jane's.

## Soviet Advantage Alleged

The prosecution has said the photographs could have provided the Soviet Union with updated information on the satellite technology and intelligence procedures that produced them.

The defense in Mr. Morison's trial presented no evidence to dispute the allegation that he ...

... final defense witness this morning was a reporter for The Guardian newspaper in Britain, Harold H. Jackson, who was its Washington bureau chief in the summer of 1984. He testified that he was able to confirm and write a story on the explosion in half a day based on a number of sources.

After the defense rested, the prosecution called two rebuttal witnesses, both testifying on the significance of the satellite photographs.

The witnesses were apparently called to respond to the testimony of Roland S. Inlow, a retired Central Intelligence Agency official, who told the jury Tuesday that the release of the photographs "would cause no damage or injury to the United States."

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But today Richard James Kerr, associate deputy director for intelligence at the C.I.A., said the photographs could have provided Soviet analysts with 'hard, documentary, graphic evidence' of the current operational status of the ...

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## LEVEL 1 - 9 OF 92 STORIES

Proprietary to the United Press International 1985

October 17, 1985, Thursday, AM cycle

SECTION: Regional News

DISTRIBUTION: Maryland

LENGTH: 520 words

HEADLINE: Morison found guilty of espionage

BYLINE: By MARY GABRIEL

DATELINE: BALTIMORE

KEYWORD: Morison

## BODY:

... about a fellow who worked for the government with a top secret clearance. He took it upon himself to violate his position," Schatzow said. "Jane's was not prosecuted."

The case went to the jury Wednesday afternoon following closing arguments in which the defense maintained that leaking classified government material to the press was "a fundamental part of our democracy."

Prosecutors argued Morison broke the law by taking secret satellite photographs out of a Washington-area security center and mailing them to Jane's Defence Weekly where they were published in August 1984.

The government said the photos of a Soviet aircraft carrier potentially endangered the United States by giving the Soviet Union and other foreign governments information about U.S. surveillance capabilities.

Morison, who worked part-time as U.S. editor for Jane's Fighting Ships for seven ...

## LEVEL 1 - 10 OF 92 STORIES

Proprietary to the United Press International 1985

October 17, 1985, Thursday, PM cycle

SECTION: Regional News

DISTRIBUTION: Maryland

LENGTH: 482 words

HEADLINE: Morison found guilty of espionage

BYLINE: By MARY GABRIEL

DATELINE: BALTIMORE

KEYWORD: Morison

## BODY:

... mother in New York for three days.

Defense attorneys Robert Muse and Mark Lynch refused to comment after the trial, but said they would appeal the jury's decision.

The case went to the jury Wednesday afternoon following closing arguments in which the defense maintained that leaking classified government material to the press was "a fundamental part of our democracy."

Prosecutors argued Morison broke the law by taking secret satellite photographs out of a Washington-area security center and mailing them to Jane's Defence Weekly where they were published in August 1984.

The government said the photos of a Soviet aircraft carrier potentially endangered the United States by giving the Soviet Union and other foreign governments information about U.S. surveillance capabilities.

Morison, who worked part-time as U.S. editor for Jane's Fighting Ships for seven ...

## LEVEL 1 - 11 OF 92 STORIES

## The Associated Press

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October 16, 1985, Wednesday, AM cycle

SECTION: Domestic News

LENGTH: 571 words

HEADLINE: Lawyer Tells Jury Accused Spy Is Loyal American

BYLINE: By BARBARA MILFORD, Associated Press Writer

DATELINE: BALTIMORE

KEYWORD: Spy Photos

## BODY:

... defense attorney Robert Muse, "and now the prosecution is saying he sold out his country."

If the prosecution's contention is true, Muse said, it is also true of "every leak that occurs every day throughout Washington."

In the six-day U.S. District Court trial, prosecution witnesses testified that the photographs published by Jane's in August 1984 provided the Soviet Union valuable information about the operation of the U.S. spy satellite that took the photos.

"There is absolutely no way they could have known in 1984 whether that satellite was working and how well it was working until those photographs were published," Assistant U.S. Attorney John G. Douglass argued Wednesday.

A retired U.S. Army brigadier general testified earlier Wednesday that Soviet intelligence officials could tell from the photographs where the U.S. satellite was aimed on three days in July 1984 and how quickly it could take pictures.

"It gives them an update and confirmation that they could not know any other way," said Rutledge Parker Hazzard, director of the National Photographic Interpretation Center from 1978 to 1984.

Defense witnesses had said the Soviets already knew about the satellite's capability because a Soviet agent bought the satellite's manual for \$3,000 ...

## LEVEL 1 - 13 OF 92 STORIES

The Associated Press

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October 16, 1985, Wednesday, PM cycle

SECTION: Domestic News

LENGTH: 385 words

HEADLINE: CIA Official: Leaked Photos Did No Damage

BYLINE: By BARBARA MILFORD, Associated Press Writer

DATELINE: BALTIMORE

KEYWORD: Spy Photos

## BODY:

A CIA employee who helped design a U.S. spy satellite testified at an espionage trial that publication of three photographs taken by the satellite in no way damaged U.S. security.

Roland S. Inlow, a CIA employee for 28 years, said when he saw the photographs of the Soviet Navy's first nuclear-powered aircraft carrier under construction at a Black Sea shipyard in the Aug. 13, 1984, edition of Aviation Week, he assumed the government had released them.

"I was somewhat surprised at that," Inlow said Tuesday at the ...

... convicted of espionage and sentenced in 1978 to 40 years in prison.

Morison, a part-time editor for the British military journal Jane's Defence Weekly while he worked full time at the Naval Intelligence Support Center in Suitland, has admitted giving the photographs to Jane's, but says he is innocent of espionage and theft.

The photographs were published by Jane's on Aug. 11, 1984.

Other photographs from the same satellite were published in an Iranian student publication four years earlier. The students obtained the photos from a U.S. helicopter that crashed during a failed attempt to rescue 50 Americans being held hostage in Iran in 1980.



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LEVEL 1 - 14 OF 92 STORIES

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October 16, 1985, Wednesday, Late City Final Edition

SECTION: Section A; Page 8, Column 4; National Desk

LENGTH: 350 words

HEADLINE: NO DAMAGE SEEN FROM SPY PHOTOS

BYLINE: By ROBIN TONER, Special to the New York Times

DATELINE: BALTIMORE, Oct. 15

## BODY:

A retired official of the Central Intelligence Agency testified today that three classified photographs that were given to a British publication last year "would cause no damage or injury to the United States."

The assessment by Roland S. Inlow, a witness for the defense in the espionage trial of Samuel Loring Morison, directly contradicted testimony by witnesses for the prosecution. Those witnesses had said that the satellite photographs, showing a Soviet ship under construction at a Black Sea shipyard, could have updated the Russians' knowledge of American technology and procedures.

Mr. Morison, a former civilian naval analyst, is accused of passing the secret photographs to Jane's Defence Weekly, a British publication, and keeping other classified information in his home.

Last week a top C.I.A. official said their release could have provided the Soviet ...

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## LEVEL 1 - 15 OF 92 STORIES

Proprietary to the United Press International 1985

October 16, 1985, Wednesday, AM cycle

SECTION: Regional News

DISTRIBUTION: Maryland

LENGTH: 424 words

HEADLINE: Closing arguments in Morison spy trial

BYLINE: By MARY GABRIEL

DATELINE: BALTIMORE

KEYWORD: Morison

## BODY:

... employed by the British journal for seven years and worked in the U.S. Naval Intelligence Support Center in order 'to provide information to Jane's.'

Morison's role as a reporter, Muse said, was well known among Naval employees and, in fact, he had received official clearance when he began working as the journal's U.S. editor in 1978.

'You didn't have to be Dick Tracy to conclude that Sam Morison sent them (three satellite photographs that appeared in the Aug. 11, 1984 edition of Jane's),' he said.

Muse referred to testimony by several defense witnesses who described how much they depend on government sources for classified information and how important those leaks have been historically to keep watch on behind-the-scenes government activity.

'It's (supplying the press with classified information) not so bad,' Muse said. 'Don't give it ...

## LEVEL 1 - 16 OF 92 STORIES

Proprietary to the United Press International 1985

October 16, 1985, Wednesday, PM cycle

SECTION: Regional News

DISTRIBUTION: Maryland

LENGTH: 462 words

HEADLINE: Jury to resume deliberations

BYLINE: By MARY GABRIEL

DATELINE: BALTIMORE

KEYWORD: Morison

## BODY:

... employed by the British journal for seven years and worked in the U.S. Naval Intelligence Support Center in order 'to provide information to Jane's.'

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'You didn't have to be Dick Tracy to conclude that Sam Morison sent them (three satellite photographs that appeared in the Aug. 11, 1984 edition of Jane's),' he said.

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'It's (supplying the press with classified information) not so bad,' Muse said. 'Don't give it ...

LEVEL 1 - 17 OF 92 STORIES

Copyright © 1985 The Washington Post

October 16, 1985, Wednesday, Final Edition

SECTION: First Section; A6

LENGTH: 687 words

HEADLINE: Photos Did No Damage, Ex-CIA Official;  
Testifies Morison Case Focuses on Satellite Pictures

BYLINE: By George Lardner Jr, Washington Post Staff Writer

DATELINE: BALTIMORE, Oct. 15, 1985

KEYWORD: PHOTO

BODY:

... said he was only mildly surprised when he saw two of the pictures of the 75,000-ton Soviet carrier republished in Aviation Week.

"My reaction was that somebody had decided to release these photographs," he recalled. "I was somewhat surprised at that. But in all honesty, my reaction was much more 'ho-hum' than 'oh, my God.' "

COMIREX, which Inlow headed from 1969 to 1979, decides what targets the KH-11 and other spy satellites should photograph and what agencies should get which photos to analyze. He directed the so-called "damage assessment" of CIA officer William Kampiles' 1978 sale of the entire KH-11 operations manual to a KGB agent for \$3,000.

According to Inlow, the manual told the Soviets all they needed to know about the KH-11's technology. The 1984 photos, he suggested, could have hurt the United States only on two other scores: if the Soviets had been ...

LEVEL 1 - 19 OF 92 STORIES

The Associated Press

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October 15, 1985, Tuesday, AM cycle

SECTION: Domestic News

LENGTH: 607 words

HEADLINE: CIA Official: Leaked Photos Did No Damage

BYLINE: By BARBARA MILFORD, Associated Press Writer

DATELINE: BALTIMORE

KEYWORD: Spy Photos

BODY:

... first nuclear-powered aircraft carrier under construction in the Black Sea in July 1984.

Morison also is accused of theft of the photos and theft of government documents that described a May 1984 explosion at Severomorsk, the main ammunition depot for the Soviet Union's Northern fleet.

Inlow, who retired in 1979 after 28 years with the CIA, said he helped design the KH-11 spy satellite that took the photos. As chairman of the Committee on Imagery Requirements and Exploitation, Inlow was in charge of deciding where the satellite would be aimed on a given day.

When Inlow saw the published photographs in the Aug. 13, 1984, edition of Aviation Week, he testified that he assumed the government had released them.

"I was somewhat surprised at that (release of photos)," Inlow said. "But my reaction was much more 'ho-hum' than 'Oh my God!'"

"The Soviet ...

... Suitland, has admitted giving the photographs to Jane's but says he is innocent of espionage and theft.

The photographs were published by Jane's on Aug. 11, 1984, and later distributed by The Associated Press and published in many newspapers and magazines.

Other defense witnesses agreed with Inlow in testimony Tuesday as the trial entered its second week.

Those witnesses said the quality of the photographs leaked by Morison was not as good as other photographs from the same satellite published in an Iranian student publication.

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PAGE 23

The Associated Press, October 15, 1985

The students obtained the photos from a U.S. helicopter that crashed during a failed attempt to rescue 50 Americans being held hostage in Iran in 1980.

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LEVEL 1 - 23 OF 92 STORIES

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Military Space

October 14, 1985

PAGE: Pg. 7

LENGTH: 270 words

HEADLINE: KH-11 unchanged after leak

BODY:

... sold to the Soviets by a CIA official, William Kampiles, who was sentenced in 1978 to 40 years in prison for the act. The Soviets' possession of the manual was relevant to Morison's defense because attorneys for the former Navy intelligence officer were trying to establish that photos taken by the KH-11 and leaked to the press last year by Morison didn't add substantially to Soviet knowledge about the spy satellite.

The computer-enhanced photos published by Jane's Defence Weekly last year showed a nuclear-powered Soviet aircraft carrier under construction. Deputy CIA Science Technology Dir. Richard Hineman disclosed at Morison's trial that the pictures were taken on a slanting angle and from as far away as 504 miles. Hineman also confirmed that a shot of three Soviet aircraft, published in Aviation Week on Dec. ...

LEVEL 1 - 26 OF 92 STORIES

Proprietary to the United Press International 1985

October 13, 1985, Sunday, AM cycle

SECTION: Regional News

DISTRIBUTION: Maryland

LENGTH: 378 words

HEADLINE: Morison spy trial resumes after four days of testimony

DATeline: BALTIMORE

KEYWORD: Morison

BODY:

The federal trial of a military analyst accused of leaking top secret Navy photographs to a British military magazine resumes Tuesday after four days of conflicting testimony concerning the sensitivity of the photographs.

Samuel Morison, 40, is accused of passing three KH11 satellite photographs of a Soviet aircraft carrier's construction to Jane's Defence Weekly sometime in late July 1984.

Morison allegedly was trying to persuade Jane's to hire him full-time. He had been employed by Jane's for several years as the journal's U.S. editor for its Fighting Ships magazine while holding a post as a Navy intelligence analyst.

Testimony last week during the first four days of the trial offered conflicting opinions concerning the relative sensitivity of the photographs and whether, as the prosecution contends, publication of the pictures gave the Soviet Union information about U.S. surveillance techniques.

CIA director of Science and Technology Richard Hineman testified that the photographs gave the Soviet Union precise information about the location of U.S. satellites and the advanced photographic capabilities of the KH11 in particular.

"You can certainly tell the status of the U.S. intelligence community's knowledge of this ship (the Soviet aircraft carrier Black Comm II)," Hineman said. "If I know the date and time the photo is taken and what direction it is taken in, I know the position of the satellite."

But, a reconnaissance expert testified later in the week that the photographs would not hurt the United States because the pictures Morison ...



## LEVEL 1 - 27 OF 92 STORIES

Proprietary to the United Press International 1985

October 13, 1985, Sunday, PM cycle

SECTION: Regional News

DISTRIBUTION: Maryland

LENGTH: 394 words

HEADLINE: Witnesses disagree over value of secret photos

DATELINE: BALTIMORE

KEYWORD: Morison

## BODY:

The trial of a military analyst accused of leaking top secret Navy photographs to a British magazine has become a question of just how secret the photos were and whether they compromised U.S. security.

The trial was recessed Friday after four days of conflicting testimony concerning the sensitivity of the photographs and resumes Tuesday in U.S. District Court.

Samuel Morison, 40, is accused of passing three KH11 satellite photographs of a Soviet aircraft carrier's construction to Jane's Defense Weekly sometime in late July 1984.

Morison allegedly was trying to persuade Jane's to hire him full-time. He had been employed by Jane's for several years as the journal's U.S. editor for its Fighting Ships magazine while holding a post as a Navy intelligence analyst.

Morison, the grandson of Pulitzer Prize-winning historian Samuel Eliot Morison, faces 40 years in prison and a \$40,000 fine if convicted.

Testimony last week offered conflicting opinions concerning the relative sensitivity of the photographs and whether, as the prosecution contends, publication of the pictures gave the Soviet Union information about U.S. surveillance techniques.

CIA director of Science and Technology Richard Hineman testified the photographs gave the Soviet Union precise information about the location of U.S. satellites and the advanced photographic capabilities of the KH11 in particular.

"You can certainly tell the status of the U.S. intelligence community's knowledge of this ship (the Soviet aircraft carrier Black Comm II)," Hineman said. "If I know the date and time the photo is taken and what direction it is taken in, I know the position of the satellite."

But, a reconnaissance expert testified later in the week that the photographs would not hurt the United States because the pictures Morison ...

LEVEL 1 - 28 OF 92 STORIES

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October 12, 1985, Saturday, Late City Final Edition

SECTION: Section 1; Page 32, Column 1; National Desk

LENGTH: 640 words

HEADLINE: EXPERT CHALLENGES U.S. VIEW ON STOLEN PHOTOS AT SPY TRIAL

BYLINE: By ROBIN TONER, Special to the New York Times

DATELINE: BALTIMORE, Oct. 11

BODY:

An expert on intelligence-gathering today disputed the Government's assertion that three photographs given to a British publication last year could have provided important information for the Soviet Union.

The significance of the photographs, taken from a satellite, has become a chief theme in the defense of Samuel Loring Morison, a former naval analyst who is on trial in Federal District Court here for espionage and theft of Government documents.

The prosecution rested its case this morning. At issue, the Government has argued, is not what the three satellite photographs showed, which was a Soviet aircraft carrier under construction, but what they indicated about the satellite technology and the intelligence procedures that produced them.

But in testimony for the defense today, Jeffrey Richelson of American University told the jury that any significant information the Soviet Union could have gleaned from the photographs was already available to it from other sources. The photographs were published by Jane's Defence Weekly in August 1984 and were reprinted widely.

' ...

LEVEL 1 - 29 OF 92 STORIES

Proprietary to the United Press International 1985

October 12, 1985, Saturday, PM cycle

SECTION: Domestic News

LENGTH: 316 words

HEADLINE: Witness claims ''secret'' photos didn't hurt U.S.

DATELINE: BALTIMORE

KEYWORD: Morison

BODY:

... only harm done to the United States is that now the Soviets know the satellite is operational.

''If it wasn't working, then they know they don't have to worry about it,'' he said.

Morison, 40, a Naval intelligence analyst based in suburban Washington, is charged with selling photos of the Soviet's construction of a nuclear-powered aircraft carrier to the magazine in August 1984. He is also accused of illegally possessing secret documents based on satellite photos of an explosion at a Soviet naval depot.

The classified documents, which were part of the Naval Intelligence Support Center's ''weekly wire,'' describe an accidental explosion of nuclear warheads at the Severomorsk naval depot on May 18, 1984.

Morison was arrested Oct. 1, 1984, at Dulles International Airport after buying a round trip ticket to London. He could face a 40-year ...

LEVEL 1 - 30 OF 92 STORIES

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October 12, 1985, Saturday, Final Edition

SECTION: First Section; A9

LENGTH: 679 words

HEADLINE: 3 Secret Photos Called Nothing New to Soviets;  
AU Professor Testifies in Navy Spy Trial

BYLINE: By George Lardner Jr, Washington Post Staff Writer

DATELINE: BALTIMORE, Oct. 11, 1985

KEYWORD: SECRET

BODY:

Publication of three secret KH-11 spy satellite photos in a British magazine last year told the Soviets nothing important that they did not know already, according to testimony today at the espionage trial of former Navy intelligence analyst Samuel Loring Morison.

Testifying for the defense, American University Prof. Jeffrey T. Richelson, who has made several studies of U.S. satellite reconnaissance programs, said that the Soviets already had the KH-11 manual, which they had bought from a CIA officer, as well as earlier satellite photos to show them how the system worked.

"It just didn't really tell me anything that I didn't know," Richelson said of the August 1984 publication in Jane's Defence Weekly of three KH-11 photos showing a nuclear-powered Soviet aircraft under construction at a Black Sea shipyard. "I don't think they provide any new information. Therefore I don't think it's of any ...

... classified documents about a May 1984 fire at a Soviet naval ammunition depot.

Government witnesses have testified that the leak to Jane's was potentially valuable to the Soviets in confirming the KH-11's sophisticated workings and in disclosing U.S. targeting interests. Similarly, a Navy intelligence expert, Capt. Robert W. Chapin Jr., testified that the details about the ammunition depot fires, also gleaned from satellite photos, were so precise that it would have been "very damaging" to the United States if the documents had been leaked.

Richelson, however, said public sources have provided much detail about the KH-11 and other satellite programs, such as their flight paths over the Soviet Union, their altitude (75 to 155 miles), and the fact that they and another so-called Keyhole satellite, the KH-9, are launched by a Titan 3D rocket. He rattled off the data so fast that at ...

LEVEL 1 - 31 OF 92 STORIES

PAGE 35

The Associated Press

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October 11, 1985, Friday, AM cycle

SECTION: Domestic News

LENGTH: 542 words

HEADLINE: Witnesses Say Spy Photos Provided No New Information To Soviets

BYLINE: By KAREN L. SCRIVO, Associated Press Writer

DATELINE: BALTIMORE

KEYWORD: Spy Photos

BODY:

... former Navy intelligence analyst.

"The Soviets already had information on what the satellite can do, and they know that it's coming over and taking pictures and could already be taking concealment measures," said Jeffrey Richelson, a defense consultant.

Samuel Loring Morison is on trial for espionage for mailing the photographs to Jane's Defence Weekly. Prosecutors claim publication of the photos compromised national security by revealing the quality of U.S. satellite photos.

But Richelson testified that the photographs do not show anything that the Soviets wouldn't know from the satellite's manual, which was leaked to them in 1978, or other photographs taken by the same satellite that were published in Aviation Week and an Iranian student publication.

Richelson, an associate professor at American University and former research analyst for the California-based think tank Analytical Assessments, was the trial's first defense witness.

...

... Morison's prosecution violates his First Amendment free speech right and the news media's right to publish leaked government material.

Morison has said he leaked the photos to educate Americans about Soviet military capabilities, but U.S. District Judge Joseph H. Young has barred testimony about Morison's motives.

If convicted, Morison could be imprisoned for four years and fined \$40,000.

The Iranian student publication used some satellite photos obtained from the wreckage of a helicopter after an abortive attempt to rescue the Iranian hostages in 1980.

**LEXIS NEXIS LEXIS NEXIS**

## LEVEL 1 - 32 OF 92 STORIES

The Associated Press

The materials in the AP file were compiled by The Associated Press. These materials may not be republished without the express written consent of The Associated Press.

October 11, 1985, Friday, PM cycle

SECTION: Domestic News

LENGTH: 611 words

HEADLINE: Attempts By Morison's Lawyers To Include Testimony On Motives Fail

BYLINE: By KAREN L. SCRIVO, Associated Press Writer

DATELINE: BALTIMORE

KEYWORD: Spy Photos

## BODY:

The prosecution rested its case today in the espionage trial of a Navy analyst accused of leaking secret spy satellite photographs and classified information to a British military journal.

The federal government concluded its case against Samuel Loring Morison, 40, after calling 14 witnesses over three days. U.S. District Judge Joseph H. Young ruled Thursday that testimony about Morison's motives could not be introduced.

The last prosecution witness was an FBI fingerprint analyst who said one of Morison's fingerprints was found on one of the classified photographs he is accused of sending to Jane's Defence Weekly. Agent John Sanders said Morison's right thumbprint was found in the right corner of the photo.

Morison is accused of giving the authoritative weekly three U.S. satellite photographs of a Soviet aircraft carrier under construction and information about an explosion of a Soviet ammunitions depot.

Morison worked full time for the Navy and part time as U.S. editor of Jane's annual publication and as a contributor to Jane's Defence Weekly.

He admitted after his arrest that he had sent the pictures to the magazine because he wanted the American people to know what the Soviets were doing, according to testimony Wednesday.

But U.S. Assistant ...

... spy efforts and how to thwart them.

Capt. Robert Chapin Jr., a former analyst with the Naval Intelligence Support Center in Suitland, where Morison worked, testified that the Soviet Union could have imposed limits on U.S. spy capabilities with the information.

"A Soviet agent can identify the window we are looking out and hold things before that window and control what we see," Chapin said.

**LEXIS NEXIS LEXIS NEXIS**

The Associated Press, October 11, 1985

The weekly wires, which supplied the information, used satellite photos to describe the explosion at an ammunitions depot at Severomorsk.

Morison admitted several hours after his arrest Oct. 1, 1984, that he had mailed the three Soviet ship photos to Jane's in July of that year, David Swindle, a Navy Intelligence investigator, testified Wednesday.

Swindle and two FBI agents questioned Morison that night.

On Wednesday, Morison's attorneys withdrew their objection to use of a confession ...

LEVEL 1 - 34 OF 92 STORIES

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October 11, 1985, Friday, Late City Final Edition

SECTION: Section B; Page 8, Column 1; National Desk

LENGTH: 826 words

HEADLINE: WITNESS OF ESPIONAGE TRIAL CITES POSSIBLE HARM TO U.S.

BYLINE: By ROBIN TONER, Special to the New York Times

DATELINE: BALTIMORE, Oct. 10

BODY:

... intelligence center.

The excerpts outlined American estimates of the damage suffered by the Soviet Union at the Severomorsk facility, Captain Chapin testified. From that, he said, a Soviet intelligence agent could "understand how we work." Once one side "knows what the other side is looking at," he said, "you are in a position to control what they see."

The excerpts, placed into evidence, provide a range of information about the explosions, based on photographs taken by satellite. For example, the documents discussed the number and types of missiles believed to have been destroyed, as well as various support equipment.

One document concluded, "The loss of the facility and associated equipment leaves the northern fleet without the capability for reconstituting cruise and/or SAM missiles" aboard six classes of ships. #4 Major Soviet Accidents The document, based on satellite pictures taken on May 18, 1984, immediately after the ...

... said the defense wanted to bring out a patriotic motive to rebut the prosecution's theory that Mr. Morison passed the material to Jane's in an attempt to get a full-time job on the publication's staff.

But Judge Young rejected the move on the ground that "the motives of the defendant, laudable or not, are not relevant" to the case.

A Government agent testified Wednesday that Mr. Morison had suggested that he passed the satellite photographs to Jane's to alert the American public to the extent of the Soviet military buildup.



LEVEL 1 - 35 OF 92 STORIES

Proprietary to the United Press International 1985

October 11, 1985, Friday, AM cycle

SECTION: Domestic News

LENGTH: 295 words

HEADLINE: Witness: Spy photos of little value to Soviets

BYLINE: By CARL KORN

DATELINE: BALTIMORE

KEYWORD: Morison

BODY:

A satellite reconnaissance expert testified Friday secret photographs allegedly sold to a military journal by a Navy intelligence analyst were of no more value than a 'grain of sand on a very, very big beach.'

Jeffrey Richelson, an assistant professor at American University, said the United States suffered no great loss from the publication of satellite photos of the Soviet Union's construction of a nuclear-power aircraft carrier.

Samuel Morison, 40, the grandson of Pulitzer Prize winning historian Samuel Eliot Morison, is charged with selling the photos to 'Jane's Defence Weekly' in August 1984.

Prosecutors maintain the photos, which were later published in the Washington Post, were harmful because they tipped the Soviets to U.S. intelligence gathering capabilities.

But Richelson testified that though the United States and Soviet ...

... Richelson said the only harm done to the United States is that now the Soviets know the satellite is operational. 'If it wasn't working, then they know they don't have to worry about it.'

'It was valuable like a grain of sand on a very, very big beach would be,' Richelson said.

Morison, who was employed at the Naval Intelligence Support Center in suburban Washington, also is charged with illegally possessing secret documents based on satellite photos of an explosion at a Soviet naval depot.

The classified documents describe an accidental explosion of nuclear warheads at the Severomorsk naval depot on May 18, 1984.

Morison was arrested Oct. 1, 1984, at Dulles International Airport after he bought a round trip ticket to London. He could face a 40-year prison sentence and a \$40,000 fine if convicted.

LEVEL 1 - 36 OF 92 STORIES

Proprietary to the United Press International 1985

October 11, 1985, Friday, PM cycle

SECTION: Regional News

DISTRIBUTION: Maryland

LENGTH: 324 words

HEADLINE: British editor would not have printed secret photos

BYLINE: By REBECCA KOLBERG

DATELINE: BALTIMORE

KEYWORD: Morison

BODY:

Top secret U.S. photographs of a Soviet aircraft carrier would not have appeared in a British defense publication if editors had known they were classified, the magazine's editor claims.

Derek Wood, editor-in-chief of Jane's Defense Weekly, testified Thursday that the U.S. satellite photographs he published had no classified markings when they arrived at his London office.

Wood testified in a videotaped deposition in the federal espionage trial of Naval intelligence analyst Samuel Morison, 40. Morison is charged with selling photos of the Soviet's construction of a nuclear-powered aircraft carrier to Jane's in August 1984 and illegally possessing secret documents based on satellite photos of an explosion at a Soviet naval depot.

Wood said he had no reason to believe that Morison would have provided the defense weekly with top secret information.

"Would you have allowed the photos to be published if you had known they were classified," asked Assistant U.S. Attorney Michael Schatzow.

"No," replied Wood, who has been granted immunity from any possible prosecution.

Morison was arrested Oct. 1, 1984 at Dulles International Airport after he had purchased ...

LEVEL 1 - 37 OF 92 STORIES

Copyright © 1985 The Washington Post

October 11, 1985, Friday, Final Edition

SECTION: First Section; A10

LENGTH: 674 words

HEADLINE: Patriotism Irrelevant, Judge in Spy Trial Rules;  
Evidence on Morison's Motives Barred

BYLINE: By George Lardner Jr., Washington Post Staff Writer

DATELINE: BALTIMORE, Oct. 10, 1985

KEYWORD: PATS

BODY:

... never have intentionally weakened the nation's defenses.

U.S. District Judge Joseph H. Young held, however, that the espionage laws under which Morison is being tried hinge on cut-and-dried factual questions about what Morison did, no matter how laudable his motives.

The ruling came this evening as government prosecutors prepared to wind up their case against Morison on charges of leaking three secret KH-11 spy satellite photos in August 1984 to a British magazine and keeping portions of two other classified documents at home in his Maryland apartment.

Morison admitted sending the photos to Jane's Defence Weekly in a statement he gave to Naval Investigative Service and FBI agents on the night he was arrested, Oct. 1, 1984.

The two other documents, concerning a series of devastating explosions at a Soviet ...

... Jane's Publishing Co. Ltd. Managing Director Sydney Jackson were carefully censored when they were played today.

Testifying under a grant of immunity from criminal prosecution, both the editor and the publisher said it was Morison who sent the magazine details about the ammunition depot fires -- which were then incorporated into an "exclusive report by Derek Wood" for the July 14, 1984, edition. They said they "assumed" Morison was the source of the spy satellite photos, but these were actually mailed by their Washington advertising representative, Anne McKrill. Jackson said he returned the photos, one of which turned out to have Morison's thumbprint on it, to a representative of British intelligence in the aftermath of their publication.

Prosecutor Schatzow said the witnesses from Jane's insisted on immunity in return for coming to the United States to testify. He said they also insisted on giving depositions instead of appearing at ...

LEVEL 1 - 38 OF 92 STORIES

The Associated Press

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October 10, 1985, Thursday, AM cycle

SECTION: Domestic News

LENGTH: 519 words

HEADLINE: Soviets Could Have Used Leaked Information To Thwart U.S. Spy Efforts

BYLINE: By KAREN L. SCRIVO, Associated Press Writer

DATELINE: BALTIMORE

KEYWORD: Spy Photos

BODY:

... a Navy analyst is accused of leaking to a magazine could have given the Soviets an idea of U.S. spy efforts and how to thwart them, an intelligence analyst testified Thursday.

Samuel Loring Morison is on trial on a charge of espionage for allegedly giving a British military magazine, Jane's Defense Weekly, information about an explosion of a Soviet ammunitions depot and three U.S. satellite photographs of a Soviet aircraft carrier under construction.

Capt. Robert Chapin Jr., a former analyst with the Naval Intelligence Support Center in Suitland, where Morison worked, testified that the Soviet Union could have imposed limits on U.S. spy capabilities by using the information Morison allegedly leaked from the agency's internal report, called the "weekly wires."

"Given that information, a Soviet agent can identify the window we are ...

LEVEL 1 - 39 OF 92 STORIES

The Associated Press

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October 10, 1985, Thursday, PM cycle

SECTION: Domestic News

LENGTH: 700 words

HEADLINE: Navy Analyst Leaked Spy Photos To Educate Americans On Soviet Activity

BYLINE: By KAREN L. SCRIVO, Associated Press Writer

DATELINE: BALTIMORE

KEYWORD: Spy Photos

BODY:

... giving three classified photographs to Jane's. Chapin was the eighth prosecution witness called in the trial, which went into its third day today.

On Wednesday, the jury received a statement by Morison in which he said he sent the pictures to the magazine because he wanted the American people to know what the Soviets were doing.

Morison admitted in the statement, made several hours after his arrest Oct. 1, 1984, that he mailed three U.S. satellite photographs of Soviet ship construction to Jane's in July of that year, Navy intelligence investigator David Swindle testified Wednesday.

Swindle and two FBI agents questioned Morison, 40, of Crofton, the night of his arrest.

The confession was ruled inadmissible as evidence last March by U.S. District Judge Joseph H. Young on grounds that FBI agents should have halted talks with Morison when he requested an attorney.

But in a ...

... educating the American people," Swindle said. "Sam (Morison) looked up and said, 'You hit it.'"

Morison is also accused of giving Jane's information about an explosion at a Soviet ammunitions depot in Severomorsk from the agency's classified "weekly wires." If convicted, he faces four years in prison and a \$40,000.

Earlier Wednesday, deputy CIA director Richard E. Hineman testified that publication of three satellite photographs allegedly leaked by Morison helped inform the Soviet Union of the U.S. satellite's capabilities.

Hineman said the photographs could tell the Soviets the location of the satellite, its photographic capabilities and the status of U.S.

The Associated Press, October 10, 1985

intelligence about the aircraft carrier. The photos were taken in July 1984 and published by Jane's later that month.

But on cross-examination, he said the Soviets could have gained the same type of information from photographs taken by the same satellite and published by Aviation Week in Dec. 12, 1981, or from the satellite's manual, which was leaked to the Soviets in 1978.

The manual was published before the satellite ...

LEVEL 1 - 40 OF 92 STORIES

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October 10, 1985, Thursday, Late City Final Edition

SECTION: Section A; Page 21, Column 1; National Desk

LENGTH: 696 words

HEADLINE: AGENT SUGGESTS PATRIOTIC MOTIVE IN ESPIONAGE TRIAL

BYLINE: By ROBIN TONER, Special to the New York Times

DATELINE: BALTIMORE, Oct. 9

BODY:

... said that the photographs published could have provided the Soviet Union with a range of information on the capabilities of the KH-11, the American satellite that took the pictures.

Richard E. Hineman, deputy director for science and technology for the C.I.A., acknowledged that KH-11 photographs had been released twice before. But, he said, there had never been an authorized disclosure of such photographs.

He testified that each new release of the photographs provided updated information on the satellite to the Soviet Union.

The photographs at issue were entered into evidence today. They were identified by a witness as identical to the photographs that were missing from the Naval Intelligence Support Center, and later showed up in Jane's.

But markings on the photograph were different from what they would have been within the intelligence center, according to testimony.

The photographs entered into evidence say, on the back, 'Rel. to,' followed by a blank, according to testimony.

Last month, the Justice Department filed a ...

LEVEL 1 - 42 OF 92 STORIES

Proprietary to the United Press International 1985

October 10, 1985, Thursday, PM cycle

SECTION: Domestic News

LENGTH: 427 words

HEADLINE: Defense claims satellite Naval photos were not secret

BYLINE: By MARY GABRIEL

DATELINE: BALTIMORE

KEYWORD: Morison

BODY:

Defense attorneys for a Naval intelligence analyst accused of giving secret photos to a British military journal claimed much of the material was already available to Iran and the Soviet Union.

However, CIA officials testified in federal court Wednesday the satellite photos that Samuel Morison, 40, allegedly provided to Jane's Defense Weekly could have harmed American interests.

Morison, as U.S. editor for Jane's Fighting Ships, is charged with selling photographs of the Black Sea Command II Soviet aircraft carrier's construction to the magazine in August 1984.

The defendant's grandfather, Samuel Eliot Morison, won two Pulitzer Prizes for historical writings and wrote 'The History of the U.S. Navy in ...

... type of pictures taken by the KH11 surveillance satellite over the Black Sea would alert Soviet officials of American spy capabilities, regardless of the content of the photos.

'You can certainly tell the status of the U.S. intelligence community's knowledge of this ship,' Hineman said. 'If I know the date and time the photo is taken and what direction it is taken in, I know the position of the satellite.'

Hineman also said information about the advanced KH11 satellite would be discernible from the photographs passed to Jane's.

But defense attorney Mark Lynch pointed out several KH11 photographs had already been published in an Iranian journal in 1980 and Aviation Week and Space Technology in 1981.

Lynch added that since 1978, the Soviet Union had access to a manual describing the KH11's capabilities and contended the information available from the photos Morison allegedly gave to Jane's could have been well known to the Soviet ...



LEVEL 1 - 43 OF 92 STORIES

Proprietary to the United Press International 1985

October 10, 1985, Thursday, AM cycle

SECTION: Regional News

DISTRIBUTION: Maryland

LENGTH: 463 words

HEADLINE: Editor says he didn't know photos were top secret

BYLINE: By REBECCA KOLBERG

DATELINE: BALTIMORE

KEYWORD: Morison

BODY:

The editor of a British weekly defense publication testified Thursday he would not have published U.S. satellite photographs of a Soviet aircraft carrier if he had known the photos were classified.

Derek Wood, editor-in-chief of Jane's Defense Weekly, made his remarks in a videotaped deposition presented on the third day of the espionage trial of Naval intelligence analyst Samuel Morison.

Morison, 40, is charged with selling photos of the Soviet's construction of a nuclear-powered aircraft carrier to the magazine in August 1984 and illegally possessing secret documents based on satellite photos of an explosion at a Soviet naval depot.

Wood told the federal court jury he had no reason to believe that Morison, who also was a part-time editor for Jane's Fighting Ships, would have provided the defense weekly with top secret information.

"Would you have allow the photos to be published if you had known they were classified," asked Assistant U.S. Attorney Michael Schatzow.

"No," replied Wood, who has been granted immunity from any possible ...

LEVEL 1 - 44 OF 92 STORIES

The Associated Press

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October 9, 1985, Wednesday, AM cycle

SECTION: Domestic News

LENGTH: 574 words

HEADLINE: Lawyers Withdraw Objection to Using Client's Confession in Spy Case

BYLINE: By KAREN L. SCRIVO, Associated Press Writer

DATELINE: BALTIMORE

KEYWORD: Spy Photos

BODY:

... confronted him with a transcript of a letter he wrote to a Jane's editor.

The letter, according to Morison's typewriter ribbon said, "If the American people knew what the Soviets were doing, they would increase the defense budget," Swindle said.

"I suggested (to him) this was his way of educating the American people," Swindle testified. "Sam (Morison) looked up and said, 'You hit it.'"

In earlier testimony Wednesday, a deputy CIA director said publication of the satellite photographs helped inform the Soviet Union of the U.S. satellite's capabilities.

But Richard E. Hineman said on cross-examination that the Soviets could have gotten similar information from earlier leaked photographs and the satellite's manual.

Hineman said the photographs could tell the Soviets the location of the satellite, its photographic capabilities and the status of U.S. intelligence about the aircraft carrier. The photos were taken in July 1984 and published by Jane's later that month.

When questioned by Lynch, Hineman said the Soviets could have gained the same type of information from photographs from the same satellite published by Aviation Week in Dec. 12, 1981, or the satellite's manual, which was leaked to the Soviets in 1978.

The manual was published before the satellite began operating in December 1976, so the Soviets would not know how the satellite actually worked, Hineman said.

But the satellite did indeed operate the way it was supposed to, he said when questioned by Lynch.

The Associated Press, October 9, 1985

Morison, who worked at the Naval Intelligence ...

LEVEL 1 - 45 OF 92 STORIES

The Associated Press

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October 9, 1985, Wednesday, PM cycle

SECTION: Domestic News

LENGTH: 606 words

BYLINE: By KAREN L. SCRIVO, Associated Press Writer

DATELINE: BALTIMORE

KEYWORD: Spy Photos

BODY:

A civilian Navy employee accused of espionage for sending U.S. spy satellite photographs to a British military magazine showed a copy of the magazine with the photos to his boss and a co-worker, according to testimony in his trial.

The co-worker, Kenneth Letson, said he reported the photos missing from his office on July 30, 1984, and that 10 days later defendant Samuel Loring Morison showed him the photos published in Jane's Defence Weekly.

Letson said his conversation with Morison was brief, and that Morison did ...  
... reporters who use leaked information.

Defense attorneys have said that if Morison is convicted, any reporter receiving information the government is trying to keep secret would be guilty.

Morison sent the magazine classified information "not for money but to ingratiate himself with them," Assistant U.S. Attorney Michael Schatzow said in his opening statement. "He was trying to make himself important to them so he could get a full-time job."

The classified satellite photographs gave the Soviet Union information about how well the satellite worked, Schatzow said.

That information would be valuable to the Soviets even though there had been two earlier leaks about the KH-11 satellite, which monitored Soviet activities, because it showed the state of the technology and how well it was working, he said.

Defense attorney Robert Muse said the government could not prove Morison committed any crime. He said Morison worked ...

LEVEL 1 - 46 OF 92 STORIES

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October 9, 1985, Wednesday, Late City Final Edition

SECTION: Section B; Page 15, Column 1; National Desk

LENGTH: 226 words

HEADLINE: BALTIMORE ESPIONAGE TRIAL BEGINS

DATELINE: BALTIMORE, Oct. 8

BODY:

... client 'couldn't hurt the United States if you put a gun to his head.'

Mr. Morison, a grandson of the American historian Samuel Eliot Morison, is charged with espionage and the theft of Government property. His trial marks only the second time the Government has used the espionage laws to prosecute an official or former official on charges of disclosing classified information to the news media.

Mr. Morison is accused of illegally passing classified satellite photographs of a Soviet aircraft carrier under construction to Jane's Defence Weekly, the British publication. At the time of his arrest, he was a civilian employee at the Naval Intelligence Support Center in Suitland, Md.

In his opening arguments Michael Schatzow, an Assistant United States Attorney, said today that the chief significance of the photographs, from a national defense standpoint was 'what that picture tells us about the device that took that ...

LEVEL 1 - 47 OF 92 STORIES

Proprietary to the United Press International 1985

October 9, 1985, Wednesday, AM cycle

SECTION: Domestic News

LENGTH: 423 words

HEADLINE: CIA would have paid to get classified photos back

BYLINE: By MARY GABRIEL

DATELINE: BALTIMORE

KEYWORD: Morison

BODY:

A CIA official testified in federal court Wednesday he would have paid for the return of Navy satellite photographs if he had known they were leaked to a British military intelligence journal.

Richard Hineman, director of Science and Technology for the Central Intelligence Agency, was a prosecution witness in the trial of Samuel Morison, 40, a Naval intelligence analyst accused of passing three secret photographs to Jane's Defense Weekly in August 1984.

Morison, as U.S. Editor for Jane's Fighting Ships, allegedly turned over photographs of the ...

... type of pictures taken by the KH11 surveillance satellite over the Black Sea would alert Soviet officials of American spy capabilities, regardless of the content of the photos.

'You can certainly tell the status of the U.S. intelligence community's knowledge of this ship,' Hineman said. 'If I know the date and time the photo is taken and what direction it is taken in, I know the position of the satellite.'

Hineman also said information about the advanced KH11 satellite would be discernible from the photographs passed to Jane's.

But defense attorney Mark Lynch in his cross examination pointed out several KH11 photographs had already been published in an Iranian journal in 1980 and Aviation Week and Space Technology in 1981. He added that since 1978 the Soviet Union had access to a manual describing the KH11's capabilities.

Lynch contended the information pertaining to U.S intelligence gathering capabilities available from the ...

LEVEL 1 - 48 OF 92 STORIES

Proprietary to the United Press International 1985

October 9, 1985, Wednesday, PM cycle

SECTION: Regional News

DISTRIBUTION: Maryland

LENGTH: 442 words

HEADLINE: Defense claims satellite Naval photos were not ''secret''

BYLINE: By MARY GABRIEL

DATELINE: BALTIMORE

KEYWORD: Morison

BODY:

Defense attorneys for a Naval intelligence analyst accused of passing secret photographs to a British military journal claim much of the material was already available to Iran and the Soviet Union.

However, CIA officials Wednesday testified in federal court the satellite photos that Samuel Morison, 40, allegedly provided to Jane's Defense Weekly could have harmed American interests.

Morison, as U.S. Editor for Jane's Fighting Ships, is charged with selling photographs of the Black Sea Command II Soviet aircraft carrier's construction to the magazine in August 1984.

The defendant's grandfather, Samuel Eliot Morison, won two Pulitzer Prizes for historical writings and wrote ''The History of the U.S. Navy in World ...

... type of pictures taken by the KH11 surveillance satellite over the Black Sea would alert Soviet officials of American spy capabilities, regardless of the content of the photos.

''You can certainly tell the status of the U.S. intelligence community's knowledge of this ship,'' Hineman said. ''If I know the date and time the photo is taken and what direction it is taken in, I know the position of the satellite.''

Hineman also said information about the advanced KH11 satellite would be discernible from the photographs passed to Jane's.

But Morison's attorney, Mark Lynch, in his cross examination pointed out several KH11 photographs had already been published in an Iranian journal in 1980 and Aviation Week and Space Technology in 1981. He added that since 1978 the Soviet Union had access to a manual describing the KH11's capabilities.

Lynch contended the information pertaining to U.S intelligence gathering capabilities available from the ...

LEVEL 1 - 49 OF 92 STORIES

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October 9, 1985, Wednesday, Final Edition

SECTION: First Section; A20

LENGTH: 615 words

HEADLINE: Navy Captain Testifies in Morison Espionage Trial;  
Former Boss Says Defendant Was Pleased to See Secret Photos Published

BYLINE: By George Lardner Jr, Washington Post Staff Writer

DATELINE: BALTIMORE, Oct. 8, 1985

KEYWORD: NAVY

BODY:

A beribboned Navy captain told a federal court jury today that intelligence analyst Samuel Loring Morison was delighted over the public disclosure of U.S. satellite photos that subsequently led to his indictment.

Capt. Thomas D. Fritz, Morison's former boss at the Naval Intelligence Support Center in Suitland, said Morison took the position that the American "public had a right to know what the Soviets were doing" and that the pictures -- of a nuclear-powered Soviet aircraft carrier under construction -- "were worth a thousand words."

Fritz, the first witness to testify at Morison's trial here on charges of espionage and theft of government documents, took the witness stand this afternoon after opening statements by opposing attorneys. A 12-member jury was picked this morning.

The chief prosecutor, Assistant U.S. Attorney Michael Schatzow, acknowledged in his remarks that the operating manual describing the U.S. KH-11 photo reconnaissance satellite that took the photos in question had been sold to a Soviet agent in 1978 and that photographs taken by the satellite had escaped official custody twice before.

But Schatzow argued that the 1984 leak in the Morison case -- to Jane's Defence Weekly, a British publication, was still ample justification for prosecuting Morison.

"The significance [of the leak to Jane's] is that it tells the Soviets about what we were doing in 1984," Schatzow said. "It gives them the current state of the [KH-11's] art . . . how good we were in 1984."

Recounting the ...



LEVEL 1 - 50 OF 92 STORIES

The Associated Press

The materials in the AP file were compiled by The Associated Press. These materials may not be republished without the express written consent of The Associated Press.

October 8, 1985, Tuesday, AM cycle

SECTION: Domestic News

LENGTH: 544 words

HEADLINE: Navy Analyst Accused Of Leaking Secret Photographs Goes On Trial

BYLINE: By KAREN L. SCRIVO, Associated Press Writer

DATELINE: BALTIMORE

KEYWORD: Spy Photos

BODY:

... a prosecutor said Tuesday in opening arguments at an espionage trial that defense lawyers say raises issues of free speech.

Samuel Loring Morison's attorneys contend that if he is convicted for giving the photos to Jane's Defence Weekly, any news reporter receiving information that the government is trying to keep secret could be prosecuted for espionage.

Assistant U.S. state's attorney Michael Schatzow told jurors that the satellite photographs, when published, gave the Soviet Union information about how the KH-11 satellite worked. The information would be valuable to the Soviets even though there had been earlier leaks about the satellite, said Schatzow.

The government's first witness, Capt. Thomas D. Fritz, who headed the department of the Navy Intelligence Support Center where Morison worked, agreed, saying, "The photographs were secret and could cause damage to the country and the nation."

But defense attorney Robert ...

LEVEL 1 - 51 OF 92 STORIES

Copyright © 1985 Television Digest, Inc.,  
Communications Daily

October 8, 1985, Tuesday

SECTION: Vol. 5, No. 196; Pg. 2

LENGTH: 265 words

HEADLINE: Long Delay Not Expected;  
ARIANESPACE INQUIRY SHOWS LAUNCH FAILED BECAUSE OF HYDROGEN FEED LEAK

BODY:

... pinned blame on sealing defect in engine hydrogen feeding valve. Company said Oct. 1 that it's studying corrective measures with engine manufacturer Societe Europeenne de Propulsion (SEP), expects to resume launches before end of year.

How long corrections will delay succeeding Ariane launches won't be known until Arianespace releases new schedule. Next payload will be Spot Image's remote sensing satellite Spot-1. Spot launch date of Nov. 15 already had slipped 8 days to Nov. 22, and Spot now expects further delay.

GTE Spacenet's GStar 2 and Brazilsat satellites were to follow on Dec. 12. Brazilsat officials couldn't be reached for comment, but GTE Spacenet, which lost Spacenet 3 satellite in Sept. failure, said it intends to stick with Ariane for ...

## LEVEL 1 - 53 OF 92 STORIES

Copyright © 1985 The Washington Post

October 8, 1985, Tuesday, Final Edition

SECTION: First Section; A9

LENGTH: 1136 words

HEADLINE: Morison Trial to Test Press Freedom;  
Maryland Man Accused of Leaking Classified Photos to Magazine

BYLINE: By George Lardner Jr., Washington Post Staff Writer

DATELINE: BALTIMORE, Oct. 7, 1985

KEYWORD: TRIAL

## BODY:

... 1984. The trail, according to court records, soon led to Morison, a scholarly, somewhat eccentric bachelor who had been working since 1974 as a Soviet ship analyst at the Naval Intelligence Support Center (NISC) in Suitland, Md. Morison worked on the side as the American editor for Jane's Fighting Ships, a \$5,000-to-\$7,000-a-year job of which his superiors knew and approved.

Three satellite photos of the Soviet carrier, each stamped "secret" and carrying the notation "REL TO UK AND CANADA" (releasable to the United Kingdom and Canada), were missing from a desk top in the vaulted room where Morison worked. Investigators confiscated his typewriter ribbon and found that he had been corresponding with Jane's.

In one letter to Derek Wood, editor in chief of Jane's Defence Weekly, Morison, according to a government affidavit, thanked Wood for the remuneration

...

LEVEL 1 - 60 OF 92 STORIES

The Associated Press

The materials in the AP file were compiled by The Associated Press. These materials may not be republished without the express written consent of The Associated Press.

October 5, 1985, Saturday, AM cycle

SECTION: Domestic News

LENGTH: 609 words

HEADLINE: Navy Analyst Charged With Giving Classified Photos To Magazine Goes On Trial

BYLINE: By KAREN SCRIVO, Associated Press Writer

DATELINE: BALTIMORE

KEYWORD: Spy Photos

BODY:

... charged under a 1917 statute that makes it a crime for anyone with access to U.S. defense documents to disclose that information to an unauthorized person.

There is no allegation that Morison accepted money for the photos or that he passed them to foreign agents.

But the government contends publication of the photos, showing the progress of ship construction at a Soviet shipyard, damaged national security by revealing the level of sophistication of satellite photography.

Morison, who worked for 10 years as a civilian at the Naval Intelligence Support Center in Suitland, is charged with theft and transmission of classified photographs and retention and theft of the center's classified "weekly wires," or reports.

Morison, grandson of the late Pulitzer Prize-winning historian Samuel Eliot Morison, could face a possible \$40,000 fine and a 40-year prison sentence if convicted of the four counts. He is ...

LEVEL 1 - 62 OF 92 STORIES

The Associated Press

The materials in the AP file were compiled by The Associated Press. These materials may not be republished without the express written consent of The Associated Press.

October 5, 1985, Saturday, BC cycle

SECTION: Washington Dateline

LENGTH: 156 words

DATELINE: WASHINGTONWASHINGTON

KEYWORD: Washington in Brief

BODY:

The American Civil Liberties Union says freedom of the press is threatened by prosecution of a Navy intelligence analyst on charges he gave classified satellite photos to a British military journal.

Federal prosecution of Samuel Loring Morison under a 1917 espionage statute "poses an extraordinary threat to the First Amendment," ACLU Washington director Morton H. Halperin told a news conference on Friday.

If Morison is convicted, Halperin said,, "every reporter who receives or retains information, transmits it to his or her editor or publishes information the government is trying to keep secret, would be guilty of this crime."

Morison, 40, a civilian analyst at the Naval Intelligence Support Center in Suitland, Md., is scheduled to go to trial Tuesday in Baltimore on charges of mailing three classified satellite reconnaissance photos and portions of two weekly intelligence digests to Jane's Defence Weekly in London.

LEVEL 1 - 65 OF 92 STORIES

The Associated Press

The materials in the AP file were compiled by The Associated Press. These materials may not be republished without the express written consent of The Associated Press.

October 4, 1985, Friday, AM cycle

SECTION: Washington Dateline

LENGTH: 603 words

BYLINE: By JAMES ROWLEY, Associated Press Writer

DATLINE: WASHINGTON

KEYWORD: Spy Photos

BODY:

The prosecution of a Navy intelligence analyst on charges he gave classified satellite photos to a British military journal threatens freedom of the press, an American Civil Liberties Union official contended Friday.

The federal prosecution of Samuel Loring Morison under a rarely used 1917 espionage statute "poses an extraordinary threat to the First Amendment," Morton H. Halperin, director of the ACLU's Washington office, told a news conference.

If Morison is convicted under the government's legal theory, "every reporter who receives or retains information, transmits it to his or her editor or publishes information the government is trying to keep secret, would be guilty of this crime," Halperin said.

Morison, 40, a civilian analyst at the Naval Intelligence Support Center in Suitland, Md., is accused of mailing three classified satellite reconnaissance photos and portions of two weekly intelligence digests to Jane's Defence Weekly in London.

He is scheduled to go on trial Tuesday in federal court in Baltimore.

The government contends the publication of the photos, showing the progress of ship construction at a Soviet shipyard, damaged national security by revealing the sophistication of satellite photography.

Following his arrest Oct. 1, 1984, Morison, grandson of the late naval historian Samuel Eliot Morison, admitted to FBI agents that he clipped the "Secret" stamps off the photographs and mailed them to Jane's, where he was seeking employment. U.S. District Judge Joseph H. Young ruled last spring that Morison's statement could not be used as evidence in the case.

Halperin said the "breathtakingly short and simple" statute prohibits a person ...

LEVEL 1 - 28 OF 35 STORIES

Copyright © 1984 Reuters, Ltd.;  
Reuters North European Service

OCTOBER 4, 1984, THURSDAY, PM CYCLE

LENGTH: 502 words

HEADLINE: FBI SAYS 'MOLE' HAD SEX BEFORE DEMANDING MONEY

BYLINE: BY RONALD CLARKE

DATeline: LOS ANGELES, OCT 4

KEYWORD: SPY

BODY:

... OGORODNIKOVA, 34, DESCRIBED BY MEMBERS OF THE RUSSIAN COMMUNITY IN LOS ANGELES AS SLIM AND FAIR-HAIRED.

IT WAS THE THIRD ESPIONAGE CASE REPORTED BY THE FBI IN TWO DAYS. ON TUESDAY, OFFICIALS SAID A 67-YEAR-OLD EAST GERMAN HAD BEEN CHARGED WITH SPYING FOR THE KGB. IN A SEPARATE CASE, A U.S. NAVY INTELLIGENCE ANALYST WAS ACCUSED OF SELLING SECRET SPY- SATELLITE PHOTOGRAPHS OF AN AIRCRAFT CARRIER TO JANE'S, THE BRITISH PUBLISHER OF AUTHORITATIVE DEFENCE JOURNALS.

FBI OFFICIALS WOULD NOT SAY WHETHER MILLER WAS EVER PAID FOR THE DOCUMENT BUT AN FBI AGENT SAID THE SEXUAL RELATIONSHIP BEGAN SOME TIME BEFORE MILLER DEMANDED MONEY.

MILLER, A STUDIOUS-LOOKING VETERAN AGENT WITH A MOP OF GREYING HAIR, WAS ARRESTED AT HIS HOME ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE NAVAL BASE CITY OF ...

LEVEL 1 - 5 OF 35 STORIES

Copyright © 1985 U.S. News & World Report

August 12, 1985

SECTION: Pg. 37

LENGTH: 573 words

HEADLINE: The War on Spies;  
How U.S. Collects Soviet Secrets

BYLINE: By ROBERT A. KITTLE

BODY:

While the Kremlin relies heavily on classical espionage to learn American secrets, the U.S. depends more than ever on high-tech eavesdropping to penetrate the Soviet Union's closed society.

Such marvels as long-range microphones that can "hear" conversations in a room from the vibrations of a windowpane are among methods used to monitor Soviet activities.

By far the most valuable source of intelligence is American spy satellites. Sophisticated photoreconnaissance spacecraft flying 100 miles above the globe can detect objects on earth as small as a shoe box and can pinpoint the difference between soldiers in uniform and civilians.

Used to snoop on military compounds, dockyards and other high-priority sites, these satellites can provide high-resolution photographs of crates being loaded onto ships or workers digging new nuclear-missile silos. They also help the ...

GRAPHIC: Picture, Satellite photo of Soviet carrier under construction.  
JANE'S VIA AP



LEVEL 1 - 4 OF 44 STORIES

Proprietary to the United Press International 1985

September 19, 1985, Thursday, PM cycle

SECTION: Domestic News

LENGTH: 412 words

HEADLINE: Appeal dismissed in espionage case

BYLINE: By TOM KAPSIDELIS

DATELINE: RICHMOND, Va.

KEYWORD: Confidential

BODY:

... Young in U.S. District Court in Baltimore, was dismissed Wednesday by a three-judge panel of the 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

The court noted Morison's claim, "that the restrictions contained in the order will hamper his ability to prepare a defense," but it said "prejudice in that respect cannot be measured until the trial has been conducted."

Morison's charges concern secret U.S. intelligence satellite photographs of a Russian aircraft carrier under construction in the Black Sea that "fell into the hands" of Jane's Defense Weekly, a sister publication of Jane's Fighting Ships.

Morison was a civilian intelligence analyst at the Naval Intelligence Support Center, with access to the photographs, the court said. He was also American editor of Jane's Fighting Ships.

He was charged with espionage and conversion of government property.

His lawyers objected when the government agreed to discussing material that

...

LEVEL 1 - 9 OF 44 STORIES

Copyright © 1985 The New York Times Company;  
The New York Times

September 15, 1985, Sunday, Late City Final Edition

SECTION: Section 1; Part 1, Page 35, Column 1; National Desk

LENGTH: 807 words

HEADLINE: SECRECY IS SOUGHT IN ANALYSTS TRIAL

BYLINE: By STEPHEN ENGELBERG, Special to the New York Times

DATELINE: WASHINGTON, Sept. 12

BODY:

... issues at trial," the motion said. "Because including the marking would result in the revelation of sensitive national security information which is irrelevant and unnecessary to this case, it should be excised."

Jeffrey Richelson, a professor at American University and an adviser to Mr. Morison's defense team, said that the main reason for keeping such markings secret was that it would cause other intelligence services to apply pressure for similar access to American satellite photography. He said "it's no big secret" that the United States shared intelligence information with its allies.

Mr. Morison is being defended by Mark Lynch, a staff attorney with the Washington office of the American Civil Liberties Union, and Robert Muse, a Washington attorney.

Allan Adler, counsel to the Washington office of the American Civil Liberties Union, contended in response to questions that the Government did not have the right to keep entire ...

LEVEL 1 - 23 OF 44 STORIES

Copyright © 1985 The New York Times Company;  
The New York Times

September 6, 1985, Friday, Late City Final Edition

SECTION: Section A; Page 24, Column 1; National Desk

LENGTH: 793 words

HEADLINE: SPY SUSPECT SEEKS NAMES OF MILITARY SOURCES

BYLINE: By ALEX S. JONES

BODY:

... intelligence documents concerning an explosion at a Soviet naval base. The Government has said that Mr. Morison provided a paraphrase of the documents to Jane's Defence Weekly, a British publication that follows defense issues. The magazine published an article in July, 1984, that the Government says was virtually identical with the paraphrase it says Mr. Morison produced.

Mr. Morison was also charged with selling the publication American satellite photographs of a Soviet aircraft carrier under construction. His trial is set to begin Oct. 8 in Federal District Court in Baltimore.

Lawyer Cites News Reports

Mark Lynch, a staff attorney for the American Civil Liberties Union, who is one of Mr. Morison's lawyers, argued in the motion yesterday that information regarding the explosion and its detection by satellite was widely reported in June, ...

LEVEL 1 - 24 OF 44 STORIES

Copyright © 1985 The Washington Post

September 6, 1985, Friday, Final Edition

SECTION: Metro; C5

LENGTH: 404 words

HEADLINE: U.S. Briefings Hinted As Source of Leaks;  
Defense Secrets Were in British Magazine

BYLINE: By Eleanor Randolph, Washington Post Staff Writer

KEYWORD: BRIEF

BODY:

... publications.

The case, which is scheduled to go to trial Oct. 8 in U.S. District Court in Baltimore, is considered important for journalists because the analyst, Samuel Loring Morison, is being prosecuted as a source for Jane's Defence Weekly. He is charged with violating the 1917 Espionage Act and with theft of government property.

Morison, who worked at the Naval Intelligence Support Center in Suitland, allegedly provided the magazine with satellite photos of Soviet ship-building activities and information from the center's "weekly wires," which are classified in-house updates, on an explosion in the Soviet Union last year.

In yesterday's request for information about other government officials who have given similar information to the media, Morison's lawyers argued that the other government officials had briefed at least 10 news organizations in June 1984 on ...

LEVEL 1 - 6 OF 68 STORIES

Copyright © 1985 The Washington Post

December 17, 1985, Tuesday, Final Edition

SECTION: First Section; A8

LENGTH: 1384 words

HEADLINE: Superiors Had Approved Morison's Moonlighting;  
Convicted Analyst Worked for Ship Yearbook

BYLINE: By Walter Pincus, Washington Post Staff Writer

KEYWORD: SUPER

BODY:

... allowed if the material "has been published or is generally available to the public or it will be made generally available."

In what appears to be a reference to classified information, the Pentagon regulations say that an agency head may give "written authorization for the use of non-public information on the basis that the use is in the public interest."

The crime for which Morison was recently convicted and sentenced to two years in prison -- sending secret satellite photos of a Soviet aircraft carrier under construction to Jane's Defence Weekly last year -- was not authorized by any superior and appeared to be significantly different from his work for "Jane's Fighting Ships." According to court testimony, he took the pictures from a colleague's desk without permission, cut off the security stamp before mailing them and lied when initially questioned.

Sources close to the former Navy analyst said last ...

LEVEL 1 - 11 OF 68 STORIES

The Associated Press

The materials in the AP file were compiled by The Associated Press. These materials may not be republished without the express written consent of The Associated Press.

December 14, 1985, Saturday, AM cycle

SECTION: Washington Dateline

LENGTH: 658 words

HEADLINE: Security Boards May Be Revived

BYLINE: By BRIAN BARGER, Associated Press Writer

DATeline: WASHINGTON

KEYWORD: Security Boards

BODY:

... arbitrary dismissals.

Andrew Feinstein, staff director for the House civil service subcommittee, confirmed reports of the OPM decision published in Saturday editions of The Washington Post and The New York Times.

Feinstein said the decision came in response to the trial of Samuel Loring Morison, a civilian Navy intelligence analyst who was sentenced Dec. 2 to two years in jail for furnishing a satellite photograph of a Soviet ship to the British magazine, Jane's Defence Weekly.

Morison, the first American convicted of leaking classified government information to the news media, did not quit his job at the Naval Intelligence Support Center in Suitland, Md., until his conviction last October, despite government attempts to remove him.

The OPM recommendations marked the second move this week to tighten government security amid a recent wave of ...

LEVEL 1 - 16 OF 68 STORIES

The Associated Press

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December 10, 1985, Tuesday, AM cycle

SECTION: Washington Dateline

LENGTH: 635 words

HEADLINE: Webster Calls for Fewer Communist Diplomats in U.S.

BYLINE: By LEE BYRD, Associated Press Writer

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

KEYWORD: Webster-Spies

BODY:

... know ... and whether it should be applied only time of war or national emergency \_ I don't want to cast my lot."

He added he would oppose any mandatory death penalty for treason, "because then someone on the jury wouldn't vote to convict."

Webster was asked why, with other, more serious cases to pursue, the FBI had landed so hard on Samuel Loring Morison, recently convicted under the espionage act for leaking satellite photos of a Soviet aircraft carrier to a British magazine.

"Our focus," he said, "is on whether the individual violated the law. We don't consider (the Morison case) an unreasonable use of resources. He exemplified the kind of person who has become numb on the issue of national security."

LEVEL 1 - 19 OF 68 STORIES

Copyright © 1985 McGraw-Hill, Inc.;  
Aviation Week and Space Technology

December 9, 1985

SECTION: NEWS DIGEST; Pg. 27

LENGTH: 38 words

BODY:

Federal judge last week sentenced former Navy intelligence analyst Samuel L. Morisson to two years in prison for his unauthorized release of classified U.S. satellite photos and information in 1984 (AW&ST Oct. 21, p. 30).



LEVEL 1 - 21 OF 68 STORIES

Copyright © 1985 The New York Times Company;  
The New York Times

December 8, 1985, Sunday, Late City Final Edition

SECTION: Section 4; Page 4, Column 1; Week in Review Desk

LENGTH: 292 words

HEADLINE: THE NATION;  
TWO YEARS FOR MORISON

BYLINE: By Michael Wright and Caroline Rand Herron

BODY:

Samuel Loring Morison's lawyers argued last week that their client -back in a Baltimore courtroom for sentencing - was not a spy and thus should not be dealt with harshly. But Federal District Judge Joseph H. Young rejected the lawyers' pleas for probation and sentenced Mr. Morison, convicted in October of giving spy-satellite photographs to a British military magazine, to two years in prison.

In a statement to the court, Mr. Morison, a former civilian intelligence analyst for the Navy, said he had "made a mistake" in disclosing the documents but had not known he was committing a crime. "I am not that sort of person," he said. The chief prosecutor, Assistant United States Attorney Michael Schatzow, said that if Mr. Morison did not get a jail term, other Government employees would "think that what he did was not very serious."

The case marked the first time the Government had successfully used espionage laws to prosecute a person for disclosing secret information to the press. During the trial, prosecutors frequently referred to Mr. Morison's admission, in a statement to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, that he had given Jane's Defense Weekly three classified satellite photographs of the Soviet navy's first nuclear-powered aircraft carrier. The photos were published by Jane's in August 1984 and later by other news organizations.

Morton H. Halperin, director of the Washington office of the American Civil Liberties Union, which provided Mr. Morison's lawyers, called the conviction "a threat to the First Amendment." While an appeal is being processed, Mr. Morison, the grandson of the naval historian Samuel ...

LEVEL 1 - 28 OF 68 STORIES

The Associated Press

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December 5, 1985, Thursday, PM cycle

SECTION: Domestic News

LENGTH: 531 words

HEADLINE: Morison Sentenced To Two Years In Prison For Leaking Spy Photos

BYLINE: By KAREN L. SCRIVO, Associated Press Writer

DATELINE: BALTIMORE

KEYWORD: Spy Photos

BODY:

... Circuit Court of Appeals in Richmond, Va., and already has asked Young for a new trial. Young has not ruled on the motion.

A civilian employee of the Naval Intelligence Support Center in Suitland, Morison was responsible for analyzing intelligence information about the Soviet fleet.

In his trial, prosecutors used his FBI statement admitting he gave Jane's Defence Weekly three classified U.S. satellite photographs of the Soviet navy's first nuclear-powered aircraft carrier under construction in July 1984.

The photos were published by Jane's Aug. 11, 1984, and later by other publications and news organizations.

Morison also was convicted of taking secret documents describing a May 1984 explosion at a Soviet ammunition depot at Severomorsk and relaying that information to Jane's, where he worked part-time.

During Wednesday's ...

LEVEL 1 - 29 OF 68 STORIES

Copyright © 1985 The Christian Science Publishing Society;  
The Christian Science Monitor

December 5, 1985, Thursday

SECTION: National; Pg. 1

LENGTH: 959 words

HEADLINE: Overreaction to spy cases could harm US as much as lost secrets

BYLINE: By Warren Richey, Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

DATELINE: Baltimore

BODY:

... bars, lawmakers and intelligence experts are warning that overreaction to espionage in the US could do just as much harm as lost secrets.

Some observers point to the espionage conviction of Samuel L. Morison, a civilian intelligence analyst for the Navy, as an example of just such an overreaction. Morison was sentenced in a Baltimore Federal District Court yesterday to two years in prison for giving classified spy- satellite photographs to a British defense publication last year. Morison worked as a part-time American editor for the publication.

The case has attracted attention because Morison was tried under United States espionage laws even though he was not a spy in the classic sense. The results are expected to serve notice to government employees that unauthorized disclosure of classified information will be dealt with harshly.

Civil libertarians contend that Morison is ...

GRAPHIC: Picture 1, Navy intelligence analyst Morison gave spy satellite photo of Soviet aircraft carrier under construction to British magazine. FILE PHOTO/AP; Picture 2, Samuel Morison and attorney Muse at pretrial hearing, FILE PHOTO/AP

PAGE 31

LEVEL 1 - 31 OF 68 STORIES

Copyright © 1985 Reuters, Ltd.;  
Reuters North European Service

DECEMBER 5, 1985, THURSDAY, PM CYCLE

LENGTH: 207 words

HEADLINE: FORMER U.S. NAVY ANALYST GIVEN TWO YEARS FOR LEAKING PHOTOS

DATeline: WASHINGTON, DEC 5

KEYWORD: MORISON

BODY:

FORMER U.S. NAVY ANALYST SAMUEL MORISON HAS BEEN SENTENCED TO TWO YEARS IN PRISON FOR LEAKING SECRET SPY SATELLITE PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE SOVIET UNION'S FIRST NUCLEAR AIRCRAFT CARRIER TO A BRITISH MAGAZINE.

THE 41-YEAR-OLD GRANDSON OF NAVAL HISTORIAN SAMUEL ELIOT MORISON WAS SENTENCED YESTERDAY BUT ALLOWED TO REMAIN FREE ON 100,000 DOLLARS BOND PENDING AN APPEAL.

MORISON, WHO WORKED AT THE NAVAL INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT CENTRE NEAR WASHINGTON, IS THE FIRST GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE TO BE CONVICTED OF LEAKING CLASSIFIED INFORMATION TO THE MEDIA.

HE WAS CONVICTED ...

LEVEL 1 - 33 OF 68 STORIES

Copyright © 1985 The New York Times Company;  
The New York Times

December 5, 1985, Thursday, Late City Final Edition

SECTION: Section A; Page 21, Column 1; National Desk

LENGTH: 831 words

HEADLINE: MORISON RECEIVES 2-YEAR JAIL TERM

BYLINE: By BEN A. FRANKLIN, Special to the New York Times

DATELINE: BALTIMORE, Dec. 4

BODY:

Samuel Loring Morison, a former civilian intelligence analyst for the Navy, was sentenced to two years in prison today for stealing classified documents and giving secret American satellite photographs of a Soviet aircraft carrier to a British military journal.

In Federal District Court here, Mr. Morison's lawyers, who had requested probation for their client, said he would appeal the prison sentence.

Pending a final ruling on the appeal, which may take several years, Mr. Morison, the 41-year-old grandson of the naval historian Samuel Eliot Morison, was freed by Judge Joseph H. ...

... Federal employee for disclosing secret information to the press. In the first, Daniel Ellsberg and Anthony Russo were charged with making public a Government history of the Vietnam War, known as the Pentagon Papers. The case against them was dismissed in Federal Court on the ground of Government misconduct.

Critics Pondering Reaction

Mr. Morison was charged with sending Jane's Defense Weekly, a British naval journal, copies of classified satellite photographs of the Russian vessel in drydock, under construction, which were then widely published elsewhere.

Although the Government's decision to prosecute Mr. Morison under the espionage laws has been described by some constitutional authorities, and in many newspaper editorials, as a threat to freedom of the press, there was only scattered reaction from news organizations today.

Spokesmen for the American Society of Newspaper Editors, the American Newspaper Publishers Association, the Reporters Committee for ...

LEVEL 1 - 34 OF 68 STORIES

Copyright © 1985 Reuters Ltd.

December 5, 1985, Thursday, PM cycle

SECTION: Washington Dateline

LENGTH: 334 words

DATELINE: WASHINGTON, Dec 5

KEYWORD: MORISON

BODY:

Former U.S. Navy analyst Samuel Loring Morison has been sentenced to two years in prison for leaking secret spy satellite photographs of the Soviet Union's first nuclear aircraft carrier to a British magazine.

In handing out a prison sentence yesterday to the 41-year-old grandson of the famed naval historian, Samuel Eliot Morison, U.S. District Court Judge Joseph Young allowed him to remain free on \$100,000 bond pending an appeal.

One of Morison's attorneys, Robert Muse, said he had already filed notice that ...

... forthcoming, adding that his client can remain free during that process.

"He does not have to serve his sentence until all the appeals are exhausted," Muse told Reuters.

Morison, who worked at the Naval Intelligence Support Center near Washington, is the first government employee ever convicted of leaking classified information to the press.

He was convicted in U.S. District Court in Baltimore on October 17 of sending three U.S. spy satellite photos to the British magazine, Jane's Defense Weekly, last year.

Morrison's attorneys, attempting to distinguish him from several other Americans charged with spying in recent months, argued during the trial that their client was a staunch supporter of the U.S. military and sent the photos to publicize what he considered to be a Soviet threat.

The photographs of the Soviet carrier under construction at a Black Sea shipyard depicted a breakthrough in Soviet ...

LEVEL 1 - 36 OF 68 STORIES

Copyright © 1985 The Washington Post

December 5, 1985, Thursday, Final Edition

SECTION: First Section; A18

LENGTH: 960 words

HEADLINE: Morrison Given 2 Years For Leaking Spy Photos;  
Prison a Necessary Deterrent, Judge Says

BYLINE: By George Lardner Jr, Washington Post Staff Writer

DATELINE: BALTIMORE, Dec. 4, 1985

KEYWORD: MORIS

BODY:

A federal judge sentenced former Navy intelligence analyst Samuel Loring Morison today to two years in prison for leaking secret U.S. spy satellite photographs to a British magazine.

U.S. District Judge Joseph H. Young, disregarding Morison's attorneys' contention that their client has been unfairly categorized as a spy along with a number of others recently arrested for espionage, said he felt a prison sentence was necessary as a deterrent.

"You knew, Mr. Morison, what [information] was protected and what was not," the judge said. "I'm satisfied that you've been punished by what has happened to you." But, the judge ...

... Center in Suitland, was released on \$100,000 bond pending appeal. His attorneys had pleaded for probation, saying they feared for his safety "in a prison setting."

Suppressing a nervous stutter that sometimes afflicts him, Morison, the 41-year-old grandson of the late famed naval historian Samuel Eliot Morison, haltingly acknowledged to the court that he had made a mistake in sending three KH-11 satellite photos, all classified secret, to Jane's Defence Weekly last year.

For that, Morison said, "I apologize to the court and I apologize to the country . . . . I knew I was breaking the rules. I thought at the time I had a good reason for it." But he said he did not think that what he was doing was criminal.

"I'm not that type of person," he told the judge. "I'd just as soon stay home and write ...

... Soviets any information they did not already have.

They said Morison sent the photos to Jane's, a British publishing house for which he had moonlighted for years as a yearbook editor, rather than to a U.S. publication because "the people at Jane's were the only journalists he knew. As events developed, Jane's distributed the photographs widely and they appeared

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in major newspapers news programs in this country . . . . Mr. Morison never believed that disclosure of the satellite photos would harm the United States or give aid to any foreign country."

Morison's prosecution sparked particular controversy because under the government's theory of the case, any leaker, and any unauthorized recipient, of classified information could be convicted of a crime, "no matter how laudable" the motives for the leak.

Young said this morning that he did not regard the Morison prosecution "as a First Amendment case." And Schatzow emphasized to reporters that none of the publications that ...



LEVEL 1 - 37 OF 68 STORIES

The Associated Press

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December 4, 1985, Wednesday, AM cycle

SECTION: Domestic News

LENGTH: 591 words

HEADLINE: Morison Sentenced To Two Years In Prison For Leaking Spy Photos

BYLINE: By KAREN L. SCRIVO, Associated Press Writer

DATELINE: BALTIMORE

KEYWORD: Spy Photos

BODY:

... late Pulitzer Prize-winning naval historian Samuel Eliot Morison, had no comment on the sentence.

Before sentencing he told the judge, his voice shaking: "I knew it was wrong. I didn't know it was criminal. If I had known this would have happened, I wouldn't be here now."

In his trial, Morison allowed prosecutors to use his FBI statement admitting he gave Jane's Defence Weekly three classified U.S. satellite photographs of the Soviet navy's first nuclear-powered aircraft carrier under construction in July 1984.

The photos were published by Jane's Aug. 11, 1984, and later by other publications and news organizations.

Morison also was convicted of taking classified documents that described a May 1984 explosion at a Soviet ammunition depot at Severomorsk and relaying that secret information to Jane's, where he was employed part-time while ...

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The Associated Press

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December 4, 1985, Wednesday, PM cycle

SECTION: Domestic News

LENGTH: 378 words

HEADLINE: Two-Year Prison Term Ordered For Navy Employee Who Leaked Photos

BYLINE: By KAREN L. SCRIVO, Associated Press Writer

DATELINE: BALTIMORE

KEYWORD: Spy Photos

BODY:

... didn't know it was criminal. If I had known this would have happened, I wouldn't be here now."

Morison's attorneys have said they will appeal the conviction.

Morison was a civilian employee of the Naval Intelligence Support Center in Suitland with responsibility for analyzing intelligence information about the Soviet fleet.

In his trial, Morison allowed prosecutors to use his FBI statement admitting he gave Jane's Defence Weekly three classified U.S. satellite photographs of the Soviet navy's first nuclear-powered aircraft carrier under construction in July 1984.

The photos were published by Jane's Aug. 11, 1984, and later by other publications and news organizations.

He was also convicted of taking classified documents that described a May 1984 explosion at a Soviet ammunition depot at Severomorsk and relaying that secret information to Jane's.

Prosecutors said Morison endangered national ...

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The New York Times

November 28, 1985, Thursday, Late City Final Edition

SECTION: Section A; Page 27, Column 1; Editorial Desk

LENGTH: 732 words

HEADLINE: ABROAD AT HOME;  
Spies and Non-Spies

BYLINE: By Anthony Lewis

DATELINE: BOSTON

BODY:

... something the United States has never had: a criminal statute against leaks. And by persuading the trial judge and then the jury, it did create something very much like the British Official Secrets Act.

An official secrets act punishes disclosure of official information even when it is published, not slipped to an enemy, and even when it does no provable harm. In the Morison case a witness who had run our satellite photograph operation for 10 years said the Russians knew all about it and would not benefit from the picture in Jane's. But the judge said the jury could weigh 'potential' damage - without limiting that hazy term.

In the current atmosphere of alarm about real spying, I suppose there is a danger that Mr. Morison will be sentenced to a prison term, inappropriate as that would be for a 'crime' never before ...